THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONSTITUTION AND SUN.

ATLANTA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1873.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SPECIAL

Telegraphic Error About an Augusta Banking Firm Corrected.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 27, 1873.

By typographical error you report in your telegraphic dispatches John J. Cohen as defaulter.

It should be as follows: The Bank of Ansonia, New Hampshire, and John J. Cohen & Sons, of Augusta, resumed to-day.

J. J. COHEN & SONS.

Saturday Noon News.

THE FINANCIAL FLUTTER

Large Washington Bank Gone--Railroad Manufactories Stopped---Good Report from the West.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Since positive policy of the government was announced that nothing more could be done for relief of finances, no one seems disposed to pay for dispatches of advice to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A compelative examination for receivers of crippled national banks is mooted. They are lucrative places.

Government drafts on Clews, Habicht & Co. will be honored by Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Beyond this no change has been made in the London government agency.

Ruff's Bank is in the hands of receivers. It has two thousand depositors and the deposits aggregate three-fourths of a million. This is the Washington City Savings Bank.

Many employees of factories interested in railroad utensils have been discharged. Others struck on account of wages and hours.

BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 27.—The State bank has suspended indefinitely. The Directors upon examination find it impossible to go on.

The police are after the cashier and bookkeeper. Defalcation half million.

The New York Sun learns that the government invested yesterday in exchange on London $1,500,000 for the Navy Department and $700,000 for the State Department.

Private bankers have deposited security in the Bank of England for exchange.

Imports for the week, $11,000,000.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Nearly all the northern and western cities have adopted conservative banking measures; voluminous dispatches reach here; the following is the most frank and significant:

MILWAUKEE, September 27.—The report that the banks here have suspended payment in any sums that are larger than $200 is a mistake; no such action has been taken. The banks are doing business as usual except that they have stopped advances on produce until the Eastern banks are ready to respond.

BOSTON, September 27.—At a meeting of the bank presidents they adopted the New York plan.

Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—The papers contain certificates of fifteen prominent doctors that they have no yellow fever under treatment, that the sanitary condition is excellent, and that strangers can visit the city with perfect safety.

SHREVEPORT, September 27.—Thirteen interments yesterday, only one of which was colored.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Thirteen yellow fever interments.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cholera deaths are reported on board the Ville De Havre, sixth day out from Havre.

DAY FLASHES.

HAMILTON, September 27.—Bishop Farrel is dead.

PITTSBURG, September 27.—Col. John H. Stoddard, Postmaster, charged with defalcation, was bailed in $60,000.

HALIFAX, September 27.—The steamer John Livingston was swept from the docks by the hurricane. The Brigantine Hound and crew were seventeen days exposed. Michael McMahon died from exposure.

MADRID, September 27.—Yelverton surrendered the insurgent vessels seized by him to the Spanish government.

JAMACIA.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AGAINST HUMANITY, AND THE LAWS OF NATIONS.

KINGSTON, JAMACIA, September 27.—The British steam sloop Nicose arrived here today from Omoa, Honduras, bringing the following intelligence:

Gen. Estrabas' troops, after assassinating a detachment of Polacious' force, which, under a flag of truce approached fort, sacked Omos, imprisoned all the British subjects, gutted the consulate of America, England, Spain and Portugal; tore the American flag to pieces and sacked the merchants' warehouses and safes, leaving them a perfect wreck. The Niobe soon after arrived, and then demanded the surrender of the imprisoned foreigners and explanations for the outrage. The authorities were obstinate and refused to accede to the demands of the commander of the Niobe, when a bombardment followed until a flag of truce was hoisted and the prisoners were surrendered, and compensation guaranteed.

EARLY NIGHT NEWS

THE BIG CRASH.

The Situation Generally Brightening.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE AND BANK COMMITTEE DISAGREE. UNLIMITED AND SECRET LOAN CERTIFICATES.

LOUISVILLE BANKS SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The President of the Stock Exchange has issued the following notice: The New York Stock Exchange will open for business Tuesday next, at regular hours. The details of business will be arranged Monday morning at a meeting of the Governing Committee.

The Clearing House Committee at a meeting to-day, resolved to issue loan certificates to unlimited amount. The banks statement will not be ready to-day. The Clearing House Committee have decided hereafter not to make public the amount of the loan certificates issued.

In answer to suggestions of the Stock Exchange Committee, the banking committee say the proposed mode of relief seem to look to the convenience and safety of the Stock Exchange without comprehending danger and inconvepience involved to the banks.

PHILADELPHIA PAYS LABORERS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The banks have paid out currency necessary for wages, discounting freely for this purpose.

LOUISVILLE BANKS SUSPENDED.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—Considerable excitement prevailed to-day, caused by the suspension at an early hour of the following banks: German Security, German Commerce, Masonic Savings, Western Bank, Central Savings, German Bank, Louisville Banking Company. Business generally quiet. Prices nominal for leading articles. There was no run at the close of banking hours upon any other banks.

THE WEATHER.

IN GEOBGIA CLOUDS AND COAST RAINS.

Probabilities—On Sunday, for New England, clear weather will prevail, with light to fresh winds from the south and west.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy and gentle to fresh winds mostly from the south and east.

For the south Atlantic States, light to fresh north-east to east winds, partly cloudy weather and occasionally coast rains.

For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi and Tennessee, gentle and fresh easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas.

For the Ohio Valley, fresh south and south-east winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region winds shifting to southeast and northeast, lower temperature and possible occasional rain.

For the Upper Lake region winds veering to easterly and southerly and partly cloudy weather.

The afternoon telegraphic reports from Texas and Dakota, are missing.

KNOXVILLE BANK SUSPENDED.

KNOXVILLE, September 27.—The Exchange and Commercial, Knoxville deposit banks, have suspended.

IMPROVEMENT IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, September 27.—A better feeling prevails to-day, but the situation continues unchanged. Nothing doing in cotton for want of currency. Some few sales of middlings forced at 15 cents. It is believed that the suspended banks will be able to resume currency payments early next week.

BANKS SUSTAINED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce approved the action of banks in refusing to pay out large sums.

BALTIMOORE EASY.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—The day closed without additional excitement, and the banks paid small checks liberally.

NEW YORK BRIGHTENING.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The day closed with a decidedly improved feeling. The decision governing the committee on open stock exchange on Tuesday, started stocks on the streets, which advanced fifteen per cent. in less than 15 minutes—Western Union 61a65. Sterling closed at 4 to 4 1-2 for prime bankers; 2a3 for commercial, for sixty days. No established rates for call loans.

WASHINGTON LOOKING UP.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury will not, for the present, issue the programme for the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds.

The bank presidents had a meeting to-night and resolved to adopt the New York plan. George W. Riggs' band refused to join in the movement.

MIDNIGHT NEWS.

THE MONEY SITUATION.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS EVERYWHERE, THOUGH NOT MUCH ACTIVITY.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—The entire produce market has been at a stand still, caused by quarantine in the interior and the unsettled condition of finances.

Sterling nominal; sight ¼ discount. Gold 14 1-2.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—The financial situation to-day appears to be improved. At the close of business an improved feeling was plainly manifest. The adoption of a resolution by the Chamber of Commerce commending upon the action of the Cincinnati banks and expressing confidence in their management, and asking them to extend all possible accommodation to commerce and manufactures of the city appeared in itself to prove the feeling of the members voting upon it. There is no particular change in general market and there is no hope of much doing until there is better facilities for effecting exchange. Still there is no panic in prices and nothing is actually pressing on the market. The banks and bankers generally report having passed through the day in a satisfactory manner. Some of the banks report having received as much currency as they have paid out, notwithstanding it was supposed this was to be pressing day of the week, owing to the large sums needed to pay off the operatives in the manufactories. The manufactories have generally been supplied with funds to meet their immediate wants.

MONTGOMERY, September 27.—The Board of Health reports one fever death no new cases.

No run on the banks. They report that the deposits exceed the drafts. The Freedman's Saving Bank requires thirty days notice.

Mississippi Facts.

JACKSON, September 27.—The Fair has been postponed to November 10th.

Governor Powers concurs in the opinion of Attorney-General that there should be no State election this fall.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton—net receipts 248; gross 2,038 bales.

Futures closed easier; sales 12,200 bales, as follows: September 17 3-8; October, 17 3 8; November 17 5-16; December 17 3-8; January 17 1-2a17 9-16.

Gold closed at 13 1-4.

LATER.—During the week, the market for spot cotton, has declined, and a general stagnation has prevailed, the export trade was cut off almost entirely, and spinners coming in with cash in hand, were enabled to obtain material concessions in dealings for forward delivery. Prices pretty well sustained until the latter part of the week, when the rates lost their hold, and the decline was very rapid. The advance in gold premium tended to check the downward tendency and at the close there was a much better feeling manifested. The total sales for the week were 100,929 bales, of which 103,500 were for future delivery and 4,429 for immediate delivery, as follows: 3,783 bales for spinning, 600 for export and 41 for speculation. Naval stores have declined and are entirely nominal.

Arrived out, Cuba.

Cotton 1-4 better, with more inquiry; sales 1,071 bales at 18 1-8 for middling uplands. Flour dull and heavy and 10c lower at $6 50 a7 50 for common to fair extra Southern and $7 55a10 75 for good to choice Southern. Wheat heavy and 2a3c lower; holders disposed to realize; export demand quite limited. Corn scarce and 1c better at 61a63 steam Western mixed 64a64 1-2. Pork dull and heavy at $17 59 for new mess. Beef quiet. Lard steadier at 8 5-16. Groceries dull and nominal. Naval stores dull. Freights more active.

WILMINGTON, September 27.—Cotton—net receipts 160 bales; sales 71; stock 857.

SAVANNAH, September 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16 1-4; net receipts 1,062; sales 540; stock 10,191.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—Cotton dull; gross receipts 205 bales; exports coastwise 50; sales 30; stock 1,144.

CHARLESTON, September 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15½; low middlings 15; strict good ordinary 14; net receipts 1,135; sales 500; stock 6,722.

GALVESTON, September 27.—Cotton nominal; no prices; net receipts 50 bales; stock 8,395.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Net receipts of cotton 10 bales gross 401.

MONTGOMERY, September 27.—Cotton—low middlings 16 3-4; weekly receipts 180 bales; shipments 923; stock 2,492.

SELMA, September 27.—Weekly receipts of cotton 2,500 bales; shipments 1,600; stock 2,285.

AUGUSTA, September 27.—No market for cotton; receipts 677 bales; sales 37.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Cotton firm; middlings 16 1-2; low middlings 15½; strict good ordinary 14½; net receipts 1,118; exports coastwise 92; sales 3,000; stock 8,927.

BOSTON, September 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 18½; net receipts 281; gross 521; sales 10); stock 9,000.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—Cotton nominal, demand fair; middlings 17 1-8; low middlings 16 1-4; strict good ordinary 15 1-2; net receipts 1,036; gross receipts 1,095; exports coastwise 1,172; sales 1,000; stock 17,000.

NORFOLK, September 27.—Cotton—net receipts 562; exports coastwise 487; sales 30; stock 1,503 bales.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—Flour dull and nominal, only in small orders for trade. Corn offered at 39 cents; no sales; October sold at 40 1-2a41. Whisky lower at 93. Pork no sales. Bacon dull and lower; orders filled for shoulders at 8 1-2a8 3-4; clear rib 9 1-4a9 1-2; clear 9 1-2a9 5-8. Lard no sales.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—There was little doing in the general markets to-day. There was a shade better feeling that existed which was manifest at the close. Flour unchanged; limited local demand. Corn easier and unsettled at 52a53. Rye quiet and easier at 80a83. Provisions—very little doing; prices largely nominal. Pork nominally $15. Lard quiet; steam nominally 7¾a8; kettle nominally 8. Bacon—only limited jobbing demand; shoulders 8 1-2a8 3-4; clear rib sides 9a9 1-4; clear sides 9 1-4a9 1-2. Whisky nominal; saleable at 90; held higher.

LIVERPOOL, September 27, noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 8 7-8a9; Orleans 9 1-8a9 1-4; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; sales on a basis of low middling uplands, delivered in October 8 13-16; good ordinary delivered in September 8 13-16; sales include 5,000 American; sales of Orleans on a basis of good ordinary, delivered in October and November 8 15-16.

MERCER UNIVERSITY.

MACON, GEORGIA.

Mercer University was incorporated in 1833, and was removed to Macon in July, 1871. Macon donated to the institution $125,000, and an ample building site. The University premises cover about ten acres, and are one mile and a half from the river, adjacent to Tatnall Square, a magnificent park. The design of the College buildings contemplates three separate edifices, each complete in itself, and yet so related as to form a harmonious whole. The cut above represents the main edifice, now nearly completed. It is 105 feet in in front, 70 feet in depth, four stories high, ornamented with three towers, surmounted by imposing spires and domes, and when finished, will be a model of architectural beauty.

Local and Business Notices.

The choicest things made in solid and fancy colored flannels, water proof cloths, etc., can be found at

sep28-2t JOHN KEELY,S.

FINE DRESS GOODS—The handsomest line of Black and Colored Silks in the city, and twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any house can afford to sell them, are now being sold over our counter every day. Mourning goods a speciality and Dress Goods, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Notions, Cloaks and Shawls in endless variety. Handsome Satin Corsets for brides, and other goods of this line in great variety of styles. LOWE, DOUGLASS & DALLAS.

sep28-daun&thurs.

ONE HUNDRED pieces of best English make of Black Alpacas; also, handsome Black Dress Goods can be found in Cashmere, Tamise Cloth, Bombazine, Satins, Barathea, and Jermine Silk Warp Alpacas at

sep28-2t JOHN KEELY'S.

BEAUTIFUL styles in Dress Goods at 25, 35 and 50 cents a yard, besides one of the largest assortments in Cassimeres and Jeans (for men's and boys wear) ever offered in Atlanta. Just offered at

sept27-2t JOHN KEELY'S.

THOMPSON'S is the place to get Lynnhaven Bay Oysters, shell or can. sep28-1t.

Kid Gloves, fine English Hosiery, Rufflings for the neck, Sash Ribbons, Ladies' Ties and Fancy Goods generally, just opened in immense variety at JOHN KEELY'S.

sep282t

HAGAN & Co. will soon make the hearts of all the "little folks" rejoice. Look out boys for bran new toys. sep28-1t

The largest line of black silks ever offered in Atlanta, and in which competition is invited. Just opened at

sep28-2t JOHN KEELY'S

LYNNHAVEN Bay Oysters, Shell and Can. Luscious and fresh.

sep28-1t At R. G. THOMPSON'S.

FAMILIES supplied with Game, Quails, Pheasants, Oysters, in shell or can at their residences or at the Popular Resort—

sep28-1t THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT.

REALIZING SALE.—WE HAVE AN ENORMOUS STOCK.

REALIZING SALE.—WE HAVE AN ENORMOUS STOCK.

REALIZING SALE.—FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

REALIZING SALE.—FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

REALIZING SALE.—FOR GENTS, YOUTH AND BOYS.

REALIZING SALE.—FOR GENTS, YOUTH AND BOYS.

REALIZING SALE.—WE WANT TO CHANGE VALUES.

REALIZING SALE.—WE WANT TO CHANGE VALUES.

REALIZING SALE.—M. & J. HIRSCH.

REALIZING SALE.—M. & J. HIRSCH.

NOTICE TO OUR FRIENDS.—We shall serve you well at the present moment from our extraordinarily large stock. Even those who may not have immediate need will do well to buy.

M. & J. HIRSCH,
Oak Hall Clothing House,
sept28dtf 50 Whitehall Street.

IN STOCK AT

EISEMAN & BRO.'S

Clothing and Tailoring Establishment,

For Fall and Winter Wear.

WORKING AND ORDINARY BUSINESS SUITS.

Heavy Mixed	$10 00
Imitation Cassimeres	11 50
American Hair Lines	12 50
Imitation Cheviot	14 50
Domestic Meltons	15 50
Saxony Clouded	17 00
Elmville Cassimere	18 50
Harris Silk, mixed	20 00

FINE BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.

Scotch Cheviot	$30 00
Fine Checks	22 00
Riverdale Mixtures	22 50
North Adams	23 50
Harris Woolen Company	25 00
Castor Beaver	28 00
Elysian Beaver	28 50
Diagonals	33 00
Imported Sulungs	35 00

THE BOYS.

We certainly must not forget the Boys. They are a large and very important part of humanity, and those fond parents, who wish to dress their boys in becoming Style, and at a small expense, should not fail to give us a call.

WE OFFER:

Good School Suits	$ 5 50
Stafford Cassimere Suits	7 00
Berkshire Cassimere Suits	8 00
Mable Globe Cassimere Suits	9 50
Diagonal Suits	11 00
Herringbone Cassimere Suits	12 50
Nobby Dress Suits	$15 00 to 20 00

CHILDREN SUITS,

ALL STYLES,

From Three to Nine Years of Age,
Prices from $5 to $15.

EISEMAN & BRO.,
sept27-dtf 55 Whitehall street.

HENDERSON & TORRENCE, Greene Line Grocery Store, 111 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, and Cabbage specialities and constantly on hand.

sept27-d1m

HOTELS, Boarding Houses and Families can get, at all times, Fresh Fish in any quantity at 94 Whitehall street,

sept4-4tf JNO. T. HAGAN & Co.

FINE Spring and Summer Clothing at panic prices, at M. & J. HIRSCH. July 20-dtf

YOUNG LADIES need not be under the necessity of taking their mother's butter plates for button moulds as KNOX has a full line of them as large as their hearts desire. They have also a full line of all the Latest Novelties in Fancy Goods, Ladies' Ties, Rufflings for the neck. They are also now receiving their Fall Stock of Millinery Goods The ladies would do well to call on them before purchasing.

KNOX'S Millinery and Varieties No. 30 Whitehall street. sept23-dtf.

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM.—Thousands of the afflicted are trying it and finding relief.

sep10—dtf

WE will keep regularly on hand during the season, the most choice Fresh Fish from Charleston.

JNO. T. HAGAN & Co.

sept4-dtf 94 Whitehall street.

OUT OF HEALTH.—In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be effected with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable, and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying a to physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drug store may be had the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box. sept17-deod1w&w1t

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PRINCE—The friends and acquaintance of Mr. WILLIE A. PRINCE and Miss Esther Cook are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Butler street, THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock.—Atlanta Typographical Union are respectfully requested to meet at the residence, 291 Fair street, at 3 P. M.

BLACKER—Little CHARLIE, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Blacker, born September 20, died 28, 1873.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The beauteous flower to Heaven conveyed,
And left it blooming there.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL—ABSOLUTELY safe. Perfectly odorless. Always unfailing. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking fire. Manufactured expressly to displace the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities are proved by its continued use in over 300,000 families.

Millions of gallons have been sold and no accident—directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, storing or handling it.

The immense yearly loss to life and property, resulting from the use of cheap and dangerous oils in the United States, is appalling.

The Insurance Companies and Fire Commissioners throughout the country recommend the ASTRAL as the best safeguard when lamps are used. Send for circular.

For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHAS. PRATT & CO., 108 Fulton street, New York. [aug23—d&wdm6.

AMUSEMENTS.

STILL TRIUMPHANT.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S

New Orleans Minstrels,

Composed only of Artists of years experience and marked celebrity.

NOW ON THEIR 22d ANNUAL TOUR.

Everywhere the acknowledged Minstrel Troupe of the World. Just returning from their grand, successful Northern, Eastern and Western tour.

For full particulars see small bills. Entire change of programme each night. Admission at popular prices. Reserved seats for sale at the usual places.

CHARLES H. DUPREZ, Manager.
CHAS. H. KEESHIN, General Agent, sep-27dtc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETS.

THE FINEST STOCK OF CARPETS NOW ARriving and in store, ever before on exhibition in this city at the CARPET STORE OF

sep28-d2t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

OYSTERS AND FISH!!

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS. Also FRESH FISH, received daily direct from the coast.

For sale at the ATLANTA ICE HOUSE.

H. F. EMERY.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled and packed in ice. sep28-d2t

NOTICE.

JOHN H. JAMES' LOAN CERTIFICATES received as cash for rents or accounts due in my office.

sep28-d1t G. W. ADAIR.

FARMERS

BRING in your cotton and buy your wife a good

COOK STOVE.

I will take it at the highest market price and pay the overplus in cash.

Any one who owes me a note can bring the cotton to pay it, and I will pay the balance in greenbacks.

Come one, come all.

sep28-deutn&w1t L. B. LANGFORD.

WARNING.

THE public is warned not to trade for a note made by I. Frank and J. Kreis in favor of D. Tye for $50 0 bearing date May 1, 1873. I. FRANK, per Son. sep28-d1t

Rob't Crawford's Rent List.

Boarding House, Marietta street	$30 00
Boarding House, Marietta street	30 00
8 Room House, corner Washington and Hunter streets	40 00
6 Room House, Church street	20 00
5 Room House, Church street	20 00
5 Room House, Georgia Railroad and Terry street	25 00
5 Room House, Pulliam street	21 00
5 Room House, Cone street	25 00
4 Room House, Loyd street	23 00
4 Room House, Newton street	15 00
4 Room House, Peters street	20 00
4 Room House, Baker street	25 00
4 Room House, Loyd street	21 00
3 Room House, Bayne street	15 00
3 Room House, Windsor street	16 00
2 Room House, Yonge street	7 00

Stores on Whitehall, Marietta and Decatur streets.
Second Story Rooms on various streets.
Cheap Tenement Houses in various localities.
sep28-1f Office, No 4 Whitehall street.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James G. Rogers & Co., of the county of Bartow, and State of Georgia, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 16th day of October, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
sep28-d1t

TOUR OF EUROPE--No. 33

A Breakfast of Coffee au lait.---The Three Ruined Palaces. A Short Talk about the Seine, its Bridges and Craft.

Enghien, and the Home of Rosseau, near Montmorency,---The Dinner in the Garden, and how they discovered our Nationality.

The World is all Alike.---A General Description of the Boulevards and their Buildings.--Random Notes from the Streets.

Written expressly for The Atlanta Constitution.]

I will follow my Paris notes very closely, although it may lead to disconnected and abrupt paragraphs, and to the narration of many things of only passing and personal moment. And this reminds me of the trouble which my journal cost me. While I was on the Continent—where one is apt to get to bed early because the play-houses use the language of the country—I usually was up at daylight, but not until I had enjoyed a few forbidden minutes in bed, dreading the work required on that inexorable diary. My toilet was speedily accomplished, while the record of the previous day's work oftentimes consumed an hour. In Paris, as soon as it was finished, I rang for the waiter, who knew precisely what was wanted, and yet he always would come up to get an order that he could not possibly understand. He expected me to begin the day with coffee only, which was much too thin a breakfast for my system, and I, therefore, had a couple of rolls and butter in addition—all this you know before you rise, or at least in your room. My New York friend had kindly taught me to say *au lait* in ordering coffee, that I might not have to drink the matutinal beverage in all its blackness.

Coffee and my journal satisfactorily disposed of, I began to regard the gloomy sky with anxiety. My letters at a banker's and a rainy Sunday—what could be more provoking? The rain soon began to fall; but it brightened after a while, and I ventured a walk—keeping close to the omnibus lines for fear the storm would come on again. Following the colonnades of the rue de Rivoli I soon came to the two palaces, whose names are as familiar as household words: but I had never dreamed that I should look on their ghosts, upon mere skeleton palaces with vacant, blackened eyes, from which the ambitious spirits of a gay court had fled. The long stretches of walls are nearly intact,—cold, silent witnesses of the demoniac hate and rage that possessed the frenzied mob. The Palais Royal stands very much as the flames left it. In the place du Carousel workmen were rebuilding a portion of the vast accumulation of buildings that is known the world over as the Tuileries. Further on is the Hotel de Ville, which is a complete and irreparable ruin. It is gone beyond all hope of restoration—broken statues and tangled iron beams and immense breaches, attesting the destructive fury of the madmen who swept away, in a Satanic glare, the grandest and most historic building of their capital.

The rain threatening again, I turned to the magnificent quays that line the river, following them back to the Tuileries. Like the Thames, the Seine divides the city into two nearly equal parts, and it is thus both its great central sewer, and a convenient place for the weary devotees of pleasure to make their final plunges. Some of the sentimental writers would have us believe that one can stand on a central bridge most any dark night, and hear them jump off. Such stories are a good deal overdone. For my part I don't believe any man of taste would select such a dirty little stream for a romantic exit from this bright world. Its waters are as thick and black as water can well be, and there isn't enough of it anyway for a sure thing in the suicide line.

Twenty-five bridges—many of which are very handsome—afford ample means of crossing the stream, which is never disturbed by keels from further Ind or far Cathay. Havre on one side and Marseilles on the other, are the ports of the capital. The multifarious smells of commerce do not taint her pure air, nor do its cares greatly vex her pleasure-loving people. There is just room for some very small steamers that, like those of the Thames, ply up and down, touching here and there throughout the length of the city. Besides the little steamboats, there are a great many barges laden with charcoal, wood, or peat; and in the neighborhood of the quay of the Louvre, the mammoth bathing houses—the idea—laundry establishments—worse yet—and swimming schools, nearly monopolize the water way. Fancy the delights of a swim in the liquid mud of a sewer! All these establishments are large and tasty, and some of them are very ornate in finish. The floating laundries are two stories in height, the upper one being the dry-house, and fenced in with pretty trellis-work. The small drops of rain now began to ripple the quiet water, and I was glad to avail myself of the near-at-hand colonnades to get back with a dry skin to my room, where I read and napped until lunch. At this noonday meal my landlady announced an intention of going out to the suburban resort of

ENGHIEN,

where her brother keeps a hotel. I gladly accepted an invitation to accompany the landlady's son and the New Yorker, both of whom could talk our old-fashioned tongue. At two o'clock we went to the Calais depot, the weather having cleared up beautifully. And how do you think we rode? May I be Ku-Kluxed if we did not go up a flight of stairs to find our seats in the railroad cars. We went third-class in the second story—a double-decker for people instead of hogs. A flight of ladder-stairs leads up at the end of the car to the upper story, which is very airy, pleasant and sightly in good weather. The sides are mainly unenclosed, and they are only used, I believe, on short urban runs. We glided past vegetable gardens, behind which loomed up the commanding walls of Fort Valerian; stopped at St. Denis, whose numerous factories make it, in one respect, another Cologne; and reached our pretty objective point within thirty minutes after starting. Enghien boasts a little lake—the only one for aught I know near the city—and the people go out to it in large numbers. The tasty and admirable public house to which we go is called the hotel du Lac.

We passed through its central hall to one of those little walled gardens in the rear, that are so characteristic of French homes. Against the walls were grape, pear and peach vines, trained with wondrous patience and skill. You may smile at the idea of training peach and pear trees, but I insist that it fairly describes the way in which such fruit is grown on the garden walls of France. There were roses in the garden, and of course a poplar or so. By and by the landlady came down the path to greet us; and as we walked, she showed—with tears in her voice—the stumps of two locusts that Hans had barbarously made while he occupied the house. His vandal saw had penetrated to the heart of a third where it stopped, leaving us all to wonder if the inanimate steel did not actually rebel against being an accomplice in a further sacrilege of nature's fair work.

Having a couple of spare hours before dinner, we took one of the frequent trains to Montmorency, from which a walk of about a mile brought us to L'Ermitage, the home of Rosseau. The house is standing, and so is the wide-spreading, stately chestnut, under which he delighted to write; but there ends the schedule of what the rude hand of war left untouched. Like the misanthropic philosopher, the place had passed through stormy times. The invaders demolished every door and window, disfigured the walls with records of their vulgar names, and with coarse libels on their betters, and made sad havoc with the once beautiful home of one of the greatest and unhappiest of men.

The Germans did not occupy Paris at the time of my visit, but they still held the forts and the country all about it; and as we walked back to Enghien, we saw myriads of them in the beer shops. I had seen them all the way from Strasbourg, but no tents, and I began to wonder how and where they lodged and fed. The solution presented itself at every turn as we walked—they were quartered on the inhabitants. A card on the casing of the entrance stated the number, names, rank and regiment of the helmeted warriors within. The hospitalities of the average-sized residence "welcomed" about three of them. My notes of this interesting walk are full of references to shattered windows, broken roofs, and the ruthless work of balls; for we passed many an untenented, roofless house on the way.

But the cruel war is over, and we dine in the peaceful garden of the hotel by the Lake. Now, isn't it queer that the people of some countries will eat out of doors if the weather is at all favorable, while the people of other lands, equally well blessed in climate, never think of such a thing? About twenty of us sat down under the shade of the trees. I was chatting freely with the New Yorker, as people will who think no one else can understand what they say. Presently my friend, who was handy at French, heard the good-looking young lady opposite say to her companion—all in French: "They are English, I am sure, for I hear them say Yes, Yes." The manner of her discovery seemed to me very singular. I was not aware that I used the word of assent often; and I cannot believe that we use it once where a Frenchman does fifty times. The yaw-yaw of Germany is beyond enumeration, and a Frenchman's politeness brings out his "yes" even oftener. It generally comes in this shape, "we-we, we."

After dinner we enjoyed the cool air of the evening on the piers and shores of the pretty Lake; and as I watched the people come and go, in groups and arm-in-arm, or wandering alone, the thought would force itself on my mind: How much alike the people of this world are under similar circumstances and conditions! We are of one common mould, even if each particular race does think itself the salt of the earth.

A GENERAL VIEW.

That gorgeous Grecian church, known to all mankind as the Madeleine, may properly be called the hub of Paris—certainly of modern Paris, the Paris of Hausemann and the palmy days of the Empire. From it starts the circling boulevards that cover the ground once occupied by the defenses of the city. Under many names they swing around from the church to the Place of the Bastile, which is about three miles distant; and from this historic square, we trace them across the river, where they sweep around the Latin Quarter, past the Pantheon, by the Tomb of Napoleon,—recrossing the Seine to end in the more brilliant Champs Elysees, near "the place of beginning." There are other boulevards, stretching out in various directions, but none of them are particularly worthy of notice. For that matter the grand boulevardic chain that I have sketched is, in many of its parts, very tame. The width—probably thrice that of Peachtree—the rows of ill-favored trees, and the asphaltum, characterize the entire extent; but fashion's empire, and the glitter of elegance and wealth, give out before we have walked the first mile. After that we come to Jewish boulevards, cheap-theatre boulevards, dollar-store boulevards, and boulevards for the million.

The buildings of Paris are, as a rule, tall and elegant. A soft, creamy stone, hoisted from the depths of the earth near the city, up through deep shafts, supplies the building material—which, if not nicely cut, is covered with the customary coat of stucco that is found in all continental cities—the whole forming a handsome and truly magnificent city. The longer I am away from it the brighter does it seem, and the more does it darken the remembrances of less brilliant towns. Yet at the time I thought—and it is so written in my notes—that there is too much uniformity in its street architecture, too much Mansard roof without relief. Miles and miles of the newer streets are precisely alike at the top. But the air is so clear and pure, the streets are so clean and quiet, the people so polite and carelessly happy, that one can't think ill of the metropolis if he tries; and I went there with that intention. Its elegant devotees of luxury are never in a hurry. No matter what the hour is, you can saunter along the crowded boulevards even, stopping here and there—at a shop window, perhaps, to see a picture—without having to chafe the angry, unyielding edges of a Cheapside or Broadway flood. Either the frequenters of the fashionable streets have no business cares, or else they have a happy knack of concealing them. Let me conclude with

A FEW NOTES FROM THE STREET.

Doth the saucy newsboys cry as they run, "'Ere's your morning Sun?" Nay, verily. Monsieur buys his small dark sheets of old women in little stalls on the outer edges of the broad walks.

Is bread sold by the yard? French loaves are from three to six feet long, and about as large around as a man's clenched fist, and twice as tough. They join hands with their German enemies in liking hard, cast-iron crusts.

The street cries of Paris are innumerable, and just as intelligible as those of London, with this difference—one does not try to bring on a brain fever by a crazy effort to fathom their meaning at the end of a morning nap.

Nine out of ten horses in the streets are dappled-gray stallions—stout, thick-necked, powerful, and apparently docile animals. Heavy two-wheeled carts are mainly used, drawn by horses hitched the one ahead of another until they have enough for the load. I often saw a string of five attached to a heavy load of stone blocks.

In so large a town the traveler hardly misses the few buildings that were destroyed during the seige and by the Commune, unless he makes it a special feature to look for them. But the indentations of the rifle balls will catch the eye at every turn in the more interesting parts of the city; and they are a good indication of the great extent of ground that was fought over. The lofty columns and the sides of the Madeliene were thoroughly pitted in the sulphurous outbreaks, and many a window still showed where the swift agents of destruction had passed smoothly through. I remember one at the corner of the boulevard des Capucines that was fairly riddled. Like the rest it was patched with cloth, and was retained, perhaps, as a memento of the dangerous times from which the good sense of the nation at last snatched Peace and Order.

F.

WM. GRAY,

July24—dly

SUMMER AND FALL ARRANGEMENT

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMERS

Semi-Weekly for Jefferson Direct.

Leaves New Orleans Every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

For Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Brownsville, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, and all way landings on Red River. The following first-class and very light draft boats compose this line. (Other boats will be added as business demands.)

R. T. BRYARLY.....Capt. Noah Scovell.
BELLE BOWLAND.....Capt. Geo. W. Rea.
GLADIOLA.....Capt. H. L. Lee.
THIRTEENTH ERA.....Capt. Chas. P. Tunslow.
FLIRT.....Capt. Geo. J. Hazlett.
FLETA.....Capt. L. S. Greenlee.

Passengers and shippers can rely on this arrangement throngout the season.

Special rates of passage made with commercial travelers for New Orleans houses.

Liberal discount made to parties emigrating to Texas by this line.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to LORD & McPEAKE, Agents, 70 Gravier street.

All freight consigned to L. & McP. will be forwarded promptly free of commission.

For further information apply to W. J. Houston, Gen. Pass. Ag't Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line.

aug2-d3mo

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER. Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets.

aug3-d6m

W. B. HUDSON, of Louisville, Ky. J. W. HIGHTOWER, of Griffin.

HUDSON & HIGHTOWER,

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.

Good Shed Lots for Drovers.

All kinds of Vehicles to hire at reasonable prices.

Near the Passenger Depot,

Griffin, Georgia.

june15-dtf

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of Council passed on the 5th inst., I am required to close my books for collecting tax on the 20th inst., and turn them over to the Clerk of Council on the 1st day of October, whose duty it will be to issue fi fas against all delinquents immediately thereafter. Take due notice thereof, and govern yourselves accordingly.

J. H. FRANKLIN, City Tax Collector and Receiver.

September 8, 1873. sep9-tf

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS Carriage Painter; apply at once to subscribers at Americus Georgia.

sep21-dlw WM. SIRBINE & SON.

The Great Southern PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a Splendid Line of Steamships, From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

an24-dtf

Judson's Marble Works,

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble,

Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing for Grave Enclosures, Granite, etc.

Office and works, corner of LOYD and ALABAMA STREETS, opposite O. H. Jones & Co's. Sale and Livery Stables.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Prices reasonable.

Terms cash.

Address D. N. JUDSON, Atlanta, Ga.

aug10-ly

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.

jan8-dly

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

IN AID OF

Public Library

OF COLORADO.

FIRST LEGAL DRAWING!

TIME EXTENDED

OCTOBER 1st, 1873.

LAST CHANCE!

Great Portion of the Tickets already taken!

Tickets, $1 00 Each, or 6 for $5 00.

$70,000.00.

1	Grand Cash Gift		$40 000
1	"	"	5,000
3	"	"	$1,000 each.. 3,000
5	Cash Gifts,		500 each.. 2,500
10	" "		200 each.. 2,000
25	" "		100 each.. 2,500
50	" "		50 each.. 2,500
100	" "		20 each.. 2,000
200	" "		10 each.. 2,000
400	" "		5 each.. 2,000
3,250	" "		2 each.. 6,500
4,045	Gifts, amounting to		$70,000

The number of tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the Gifts drawn from another.

This enterprise is indorsed by the best business men of our Territory. The small price of tickets is a guarantee of a speedy sale, making this one of the best chances ever offered. Money can be sent safely in registered letters, post office money orders, by express or by letters, carefully sealed and plainly directed.

Make up Your Clubs

and send orders soon, as only a few tickets remain to be sold.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEN. S. E. BROWNE, DR. W. H. BUCHTEL,
HON. D. M. RICHARDS, HON. W. N. BYERS,
DR. A. L. JUSTICE.

Good agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed.

Address, J. W. SUITTERLIN, MANAGER, DENVER, COL.

aug26-d&wtf

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal.

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 500 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. ORGANS 5-Octave, $70. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP $110; 8-STOP, $125, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

sep126-deod&w&wtf

NO COMPETITION PERMITTED.

1854 G. W. JACK, 1873

STEAM

Candy and Cracker MANUFACTORY,

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE SOUTH.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

CANNED OYSTERS, POTTED MEATS, CANNED FRUITS, BASKETS, TOYS, TRUNKS, CRACKERS, CANDIES, IN ANY QUANTITY

Western and Northern Orders Duplicated.

sep25-dtf

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers in Grain, Hay, Flour, Provisions, Feathers, Etc.

AGENTS FOR FERTILIZERS, NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF ALABAMA AND FORSYTH STREETS.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public generally that we have one of the Largest and Most Convenient Storage Houses in the city, and will store PRODUCE and COTTON upon reasonable terms. NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE IN CAR LOAD LOTS (except to the Air-Line Depot.) PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS WOULD DO WELL TO CONSIGN THEIR COTTON TO US FOR SALE.

Respectfully, ADAIR & BROTHERS.

N. B. Merchants will please remember we are exclusive agents for Dunn & Brown's Flour.

sep28-dtf

P. E. McDANIEL,

—WITH—

GEORGE W. PARROTT & BRO.,

Cotton Warehouse and Commission Merchants,

CORNER PRYOR AND HUNTER STREETS.....ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

sep2—d1m

WILLIAM RICH & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Notions, Fancy Goods, Millinery and White Goods,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

N. B.—We Duplicate New York Bills.

sep14—dtf

American Cotton Tie!

100 TONS OF ARROW TIES, for sale by STEPHENS & FLYNN,

SEED RYE.—1,000 bushels for sale by STEPHENS & FLYNN.

ARROW TIES.—We are Agents in Atlanta for the AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY. Can supply dealers with the famed Arrow Tie. Send in your orders. STEPHENS & FLYNN.

Atlanta, Georgia, August 31, 1873—d1mo

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY

For September.

Drawing Daily at 5 P. M.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE,

ORPHANS' HOME AND FREE SCHOOL.

CAPITAL PRIZE...$7000 00

30,316 Prizes, amounting to $53,253 20

TICKETS $1 00. SHARES IN PROPORTION.

IN the above Scheme, formed by the Ternary Combination of 78 numbers, making 76,076 tickets, and the drawing of 12 ballots, there will be 230 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on it; 4,356 each having two of them on; 25,740 each having one only of them on; and also 45,760 tickets with neither of the drawn numbers on them, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, 78 numbers, from 1 to 78 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 12 of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having for its combination the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the

CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$7,000
That ticket having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 10th, 11th and 12th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn numbers, to	650
That ticket having on it the 5th, 6th and 7th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 6th 7th and 8th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 8th, 9th and 10th drawns numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 9th, 10thand 11th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 5th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 1st 2nd and 5th drawn numbers, to	217 60
That ticket having on it the 1st, 3d and 6th drawn numbers, to	217
All other tickets (being 227, with three of the drawn numbers on, each	20
Those 66 tickets having on them the 1st and 3d drawn numbers, each	10
Those 66 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each	5
All other tickets (being 4,290 with two of the drawn numbers on, each	3
And all those tickets (being 25,740) with one only of the drawn numbers, each	1 00

CAPITAL PRIZE.

On Mondays capital will be	$7,000 00
On Tuesdays and Fridays capital will be	4,500 00
On Wednesdays capital will be	6,000 00
On Thursdays and Saturdays	5,000 00

For further particulars send for schemes.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty (40) days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes of $20 00 and under will be paid immediately after the drawing, with the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes cashed at this office.

HOWARD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga

june27-dtf

Barlow House,

AMERICUS.....GEORGIA,

IS FIRST-CLASS AND IN BUSINESS CENTER.

WILEY JONES, Proprietor.

sep5—dtf

M. BUICE LUMBER

In Great Variety.

Lumber Yard on Hunter street, second Block, east of City Hall. Orders solicited.

july1-sundtuesfri

EXCELLENCE

Is appreciated, as is shown in the continually increasing sale of the celebrated

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS!

These pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the Number One Pen alone, we sold more than

4,500,000

in 1872. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try these pens, we will send a sample card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

138 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y.

sep20-eod4t

SAM'L A. ECHOLS,

GENERAL

Commission Merchant

IN Grain, Flour, Hay, Grass and Field Seeds, No. 7 Marietta street, Atlanta. A large stock of Agricultural Implements for sale much cheaper than by any other house in the city.

sep20-1y

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the highest Medical Authorities. Restores muscular power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, & Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetis, Disease of the Kindeys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlet ontaining History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS. General Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. [aug6-deod4m]

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

THE following articles will be sold on Saturday, October 11th, to pay charges, if not called for:

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Agent Western and Atlantic R. R. Co.

Dr O G Clark, 1 sack grits.
L B Davis, 1 box glassware.
J Geary, 1 box.
Howard Garner, 1 box.
J L Johnson, 1 sack wool.
R D Lay, 1 box merchandise.
J S K Logare, 1 case merchandise.
C A Overholt, 69 bales hay.
F M Richardson, 2 refrigerators.

sep11-dsuwtw

FOR SALE CHEAP.

DR. N. D'ALVIGNY offers a great bargain in the sale of his Cottage Residence on Junkins street, No. 75, next door to Colonel I. W. Avery's, containing seven rooms and a cellar room, with necessary out buildings, a good sized yard, garden and good water.

Terms easy, sep21-1w

ROME.

The Queen Manufacturing City of North Georgia.

Her Foundries, Mills, Railroads, and Mechanical Inventions.

[We here give the readers of THE CONSTITUTION a fine account of the manufacturing interests of our beautiful North Georgia city, from the able pen of our correspondent "W."]

ROME FOUNDRY.

This big establishment covers between four and five acres. The machine shop is 292 by 40 feet, with an ell 40 feet long, all of which is two stories high and built of hard brick. The first, or ground, floor is the office and heavy machine works—through which is a railroad track with a pit attached, giving every possible convenience for the repairing or the building of locomotives. The second story is used as the pattern and drafting rooms—between their ceilings and the roof is stored patterns of all descriptions, worth thousands of dollars.

The foundry is also built of brick, and is 129 by 80 feet, and is complete in all its departments. Attached to this building is a brick building containing the pits used for annealing car wheels. The blacksmith shop is 130 by 40 feet. In one end of it is a hammer weighing over a ton, kept continually in motion by steam power, and near by are the furnaces. The boiler house is also in close proximity, and is 130 by 18 feet. It is well lighted and ventilated, having large ventilators in the roof.

There are also several other buildings, used for carpenter shops, storing sandiron, &c. Each have been built especially for the business intended, and with special reference to the health and comfort of the workmen. They employ from 80 to 100 hands, and use one day with another about twenty tons of iron, about seventeen of which is manufactured into car wheels and machinery castings. Forty car wheels and sixteen axles are made daily. They have done and are now doing an extensive business in building engines, rolling-machinery, blast furnaces and mill gearing. They built the engines and all the machinery for the Woodstock Iron Company, the Bartow Works, the Round Mountain and Coal and Iron Company; also the castings and engine for the Rome Water Works. (It has been running two years without one cent having been spent in repairs, so I was told by W. A. Hills, Superintendent of the Water Works). Castings have been made by these works weighing eight and ten tons.

These work shops are a curiosity. Not only every variety of the latest improved machinery, but many very ingenious contrivances of their own are seen. Twelve massive cranes are scattered here and there by which the heavy castings are handled with ease. Three engines are kept at work and are required to carry on the machinery used in the several departments, and they are supplied with water from the city well. I saw nearly completed an upright engine of huge proportions. Fifteen feet high without the blowes and weighing 55,000 tons and when the latter is adjusted it will be 23½ high and weigh 60,000 tons, and two boilers fifty feet long and forty inches in diameter, and one fly wheel fifteen feet in diameter and weighing ten tons.

The iron used in this foundry is Georgia iron, and mostly from the Woodstock & Cornwall Works.

The Messrs Noble, the proprietors, are Englishmen, but have been in this country many years, and many of their workmen are Englishmen, having learned their trade in England. Rome is greatly indebted to the Messrs. Noble, as they have done much to give it its start.

THE ROME ROLLING MILLS

cover 2½ acres. Twelve furnaces are kept in operation. Their average capacity is about 15,000 pounds. The puddlers and their assistants, after mixing cast, wrought and pig iron in proper proportion, not only put it in the furnaces, but see that it is properly cooked. When ready it is drawn off in balls and hauled to a kind of alligator press and is squeezed through it several times for the purpose of ridding it of its impurities and shales. It is then grabed by big hooks or tongs and sent backward and forward through what are called muck rollers. This makes it into what is called muck iron, or the first condition of bar iron. This process leaves it in large flatten bars, where it is cut up into available pieces and taken to the merchant mills, or moulding machines and made into merchantable iron.

They are also manufacturing extensively railroad spikes and common nails, having twenty-one nail machines at work, turning 125 kegs of nails daily. The reputation of their nails, I am informed by hardware men is second to none, except it may be the old Dominion; by many they are considered their equal. They also have the contract for making the railroad iron for the Memphis Branch Road, and are now engaged in rolling it. Two hundred and fifty men are employed. The Georgia iron made adjacent to Rome is mostly used. It must be of a superior character, as the railroad spikes and nails manufactured by this establishmentare warranted to double without breaking.

The officers are, Capt. John C. Allen, President; Col. Robert Thomas, Superintendent; Col. J. R. Towers, and O. N. Perkins, Office Managers.

ROME HOLLOW-WARE AND STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It was established in the fall of 1871. Its dimensions were then of comparatively modest pretensions, but its enterprising managers, the Messrs. Seay & Walker, have had (to keep pace with the pressing and rapidly increasing demands) to enlarge their capacity to do work until they are now obliged to keep employed forty to fifty hands. Their present moulding room is seventy-five by one hundred feet; the mounting room thirty by fifty feet, or the room where the stoves are fitted and put together, and other work cleaned and made ready for sale. Over these is the pattern shop. These severally are supplied with the most improved class of modern machinery, and is moved by a fifty horse-power engine.

They turn out daily, complete, sixteen stoves, besides a large amount of country hollow-ware, such as ovens, skillets, dog irons, wagon boxes, grates, as well as iron fencing, etc. In addition to this, their regular work, they have lately completed for the Bartow Iron Company two hot blast ovens weighing over 200 tons, one for the Stonewall Iron Company of about 80 tons, and one for the Alabama Company of about one hundred and twenty tons. They have now on hand, nearly completed, a Sawyer-Hampton Double Printing Press (which I carefully examined, and which is hereafter discribed) Their average consumption of iron daily is from eight to ten thousand pounds of iron, and of *Georgia make.*

They have also on Broad street a large store, over which is an extensive tin shop. *What they sell they make.* It was these live, shrewd men that gave the John B. Gordon and R. E. Lee stoves as a premium, at the late Cherokee Fair, for the best cooked dinner by any young lady under twenty years of age.

Mr. Seay informed me he had taken THE CONSTITUTION from its first issue, and that his wife would not let him come home without it.

ROME FLOUR MILLS.

De Soto Mill is constructed of stone and brick, situated near the river and upper part of the city. It has 3 run of stone and is operated by Mitchells, Hill and McCurry.

Smith Mill, or Empire Mill, is a brick building; also 3 run of stone for making flour and one for grinding corn; is run by Smith and May.

Mountain City Mill belongs to and is run by Messrs. Reese & Dykes, has 3 run of Stone. All of these are moved by steam power.

J. J. Cohen, Esq., has a water mill of 6 stone. He also manufactures a splendid article of pearl grits, corn flour and hominy. He has a water fall of fourteen feet, and is using one of Leffell's Turban Water Wheels. His power is equal to 80 horse.

Each makes a capital grade of flour, and every Romanite is not only proud of their flour mills but positively declare there is none made better. There is about as much division as to which makes the best as there is on the merits of the several sewing machines.

SAWYER-HAMPTON-DOUBLE PRINTING PRESS.

This late invention has excited much commendatory comment from those who have seen it. After giving it a very careful examination, as explained by its pattentees, I came to the conclusion it possessed great merit. I therefore propose through THE CONSTITUTION to bring it to the attention of the world.

It is the joint invention of Col. B. F. Sawyer, well known as the editor of the Rome *Courier*, as well as a practical printer, and Dr. Robt. T. Hampton, a scientific gentleman possessing marked mechanical genius. Both are citizens of Rome. They have received letters pattent under the form of the "Sawyer-Hampton-Double Printing Press," and will soon be able to exhibit a machine to the public, as Messrs. Seay and Walker (as above mentioned) have in their foundry a small one nearly completed (the one I examined). This press consists of a substantial frame, accommodating two type beds, one above the other, which move simultaneously in opposite directions, and yet they meet in the centre of the frame, at a point directly over and under each other. The upper one is vertically above the lower. At this point the impression is made by the platens. The upper and the lower platen are connected by upright arms and operated by cams in the driving wheels. After the first impressions are made the motion of the beds is reversed and they move back to receive the ink, while the paper is fed up to receive its final impression, or to be cut and thrown off.

The roll-paper is placed above the platens, and is fed off by an intermittent roller which revolves in a vat lined with spunges and filled with water which dampens the paper as it is rolled off. The vat is supplied by a syphon from a tank and governed by cocks whereby the water is regulated to any kind of paper. It first passes under the upper platen, when its under side is printed; passing out from this it is carried over a register roller and backward under the lower platen, presenting its reverse side to receive the final impression. It then passes out at the end at which it entered, and is cut into sheets by long sheers, and then thrown off by a fly, both sides being perfected during the process, and are ready for the reader, or to be folded. The registering device is so arranged that the pressman can stand by the pile of papers as they are thrown off by the fly and regulate the register with perfect accuracy while the press is running. The machine though not completed, is sufficiently so to see its practicability. It combines the maximum of speed, with durability, perfection of work and economy, and can be made for a reasonable price. It seemed to me to be so simple that any pressman can easily comprehend and work it. It is peculiarly adapted to book as well as heavy newspaper work. I never saw any rotary press which I think equals it for fine printing, simply because the inking apparatus is so arranged that it cannot fail to give an even and perfect impression, and because the ink is applied to the type twice and in both directions and thereby giving a distribution that is not possible for a rotary press to attain. The advantage, or superiority, of such distribution is at once perceptible.

It is calculated that five of these presses will do the work of one of Hoe's ten cylinder presses, and that one man can easily attend the whole, while it requires ten feeders to attend one of the Hoe.

Here is the labor and expense of nine men saved. A good pressman in the large cities will command $33 a week, and therefore *nine (9) times that sum will be saved weekly.* Again, the cost of the Hoe ten cylinder is $53,800, while the Sawyer-Hampton press will not cost over $6,000, or the five required to do the same work $30,000, making a saving of $23,800 in the cost besides the continued reduced price in running.

I am informed that when a model of this press was shown to the leading pressmen in New York city, they universally pronounced it the best thing they had ever seen, and even Hoe pronounced the inker the most perfect.

THE RAILROADS TO AND THROUGH ROME.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad passes through Rome. It is 236 miles long. It has not been paying dividends, though much has been expended in putting it in fine condition. With the number of furnaces built or building on and near it, hopes are entertained that, under its present managers, it will in the future be able to declare dividends. John Tucker is President; Colonel Daniel S. Printup, Vice President; Thos. A. Walker, Receiver, and Colonel John B. Peck, Superintendent. J. A. Smith is General Freight Agent, and J. C. Printup, T. and G. P. Agent, of the Selma and Rome, and Ray Knight G. T. and F. Agent of the Rome and Dalton portion.

ROME AND KINGSTON RAILROAD

It is 19 miles in length; was completed in 1848. During that time it has paid thirty-six cash dividends. The last two years paying 7 per cent. It has paid as high as 20 per cent., and stock dividends have been made of 50 per cent. When first constructed the old-fashioned flat rail was used. It has all been taken up and replaced with heavy T rail. W. S. Cothran is President and mansger of it. He has filled the former office for twenty years.

MEMPHIS BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is now being constructed from Rome westward, in the direction of Decatur, Ala. The distance from Rome to Decatur is 121½ miles. It is thirty-eight miles to the coal fields of Lookout Mountain, and it crosses the Alabama and Chattanooga Road at Collinsville, only six miles further. The road is graded seventeen miles to the Alabama line. It is to be a narrow gauge, three foot road. The President, Col. W. S. Cothran, informed me that it was a home enterprise, built so far with Georgia money. The rails are being made at the Rome Rolling Mill, and out of Georgia iron. Everything except the locomotives will be of home manufacture, and that they will be running the seventeen miles by Christmas.

The survey from Rome to Decatur has been made and pronounced practicable. The mountain grade being only sixty-six feet to the mile. The great object is, as soon as possible, to reach coal, so as to give Rome competition in this all important article.

The Rome Water Works deserve too careful and lengthy a notice to warrant me (considering the length of this communication) in doing so at this time. H. A. Hills, the Superintendent, as well as the Messrs. Noble & Bros. who plan and build them, are thoroughly posted, and would take great pleasure in showing a committee of our City Council its advantages, and giving them all the dots required. My examination of these works convinced me that Atlanta could be supplied in the same way with all the water it would require for years.

I had also prepared a full description of Messrs. Hill & Co., furniture manufacturing establishment, but I have just learned that it was burned, and that already the owners are clearing away the rubbish with the intention of rebuilding on a larger scale.

The Rome Press has made and established a character which will compare favorably with its first-class manufacturing establishments. W.

Summary of State News.

DAWSON.

Died, at her residence in Terrel County, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Ann B. Grier, wife of T. J. Grier.——Cotton is coming in freely, but owing to the money panic, only little is selling.——Plenty of rain throughout this section last Friday.——They are to have a fat men's race at the Dawson Fair for a premium of $5.——William Allen, colored, employed at the saw mill of W. A. Peet & Co, was killed last Thursday. He was caught in the machinery, and had his head split completely open, exposing the brain. He lived fourteen hours after receiving his injuries.—*Journal.*

MADISON.

Died in this county the 13th instant, Nannie Helena, infant son of Mr. W. H. and Sallie P. Shoemaker, aged about seven months.——The adjourned term of September Court has been in session this week, Judge Butler presiding.—*Home Journal.*

GAINESVILLE.

The caterpillar has made its appearance upon the cotton of Mayor Candler, near Gainesville. Too late, however, to do much damage.——Married, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, the Rev. John Dossey, Mr. A. H. Saye, of Gainesville, to Miss Minda Hudson. Mr. Dorsey performed the ceremony.—*Advertiser.*

WASHINGTON.

Bishop Gross has been lecturing in Washington during the past week, and has been greeted with crowded audiences.——The recent rains have very seriously damaged the cotton crop in this section. Picking has been greatly delayed, and the staple stained and damaged.—*Gazette.*

GREENSBORO.

Died, at his residence near Union Point, on the 23d inst., Mr. Travers C. Carleton.—*Herald.*

COVINGTON.

Five rows between citizens of African descent embrowned Covington last week.——The literary society of Covington is to be reorganized.——Charlie Hainey of Covington had his arm badly cut by a cotton gin on Monday last. In removing some lint from near the saw, his arm was caught, and the muscles nearly torn off before he could extricate himself.——A difficulty occurred near the road leading to Austin's Chapel last Wednesday between a Mr. McCollioughs and Mr. Dick Smith. Both parties were badly hurt.——Last week Messrs. J. W. B. Summerr, J. C. Wright, Emmet Womack and R. J. Reagan were admitted to the bar by Judge Hall.—*Enterprise.*

CUTHBERT.

Cotton is coming in briskly.——Thirty-two applicants will be admitted into the Grange at Coleman Station next Friday.——Within the past week, Mrs. Peacock, wife of E. S. Peacock, an infant daughter of Samuel A. Grier, and Hampton E Mattox, son of John Mattox, have died from this community.——Granges were organized at Benevolence, Brooksville and Shady Grove on last Tuesday and Wednesday. One was also organized at Fort Gaines on Thursday.—*Appeal.*

SAVANNAH.

It was rumored in Savannah on Thursday that the fight between the Savannah, Skidaway and Seaboard Railroad, and the Coast Line Railroad had been renewed, and that the Directors of the former, would proceed legally against the Coast Line, and endeavor to force their rights as to certain streets.——Certain repairs having been made upon the Mechanic's Hook and Ladder Truck, and the City Council having refused to foot the bill, the Company has announced its intention of leaving the Department within the next thirty days.——There was a considerable run on a number of the Savannah banks last Thursday, but all stood the pressure the panic abated. The Freedmen's Bank has issued certificates of deposit payable at sixty days.—*Advertiser and Republican.*

There was a run on the dry goods stock of Messrs. Orf, Watkins & Co., made by a youth of colores procilivities last Thursday evening. Three pieces of prints partook of the panic and disappeared around the corner at about fifteen miles an hour. The clerks endeavored to capture the prints, but the thief out ran them and secured two of the pieces.

HAMILTON.

Mr. Eli Davis, a farmer who lives near Goodman's Cross Roads, accidentally shot himself last Saturday night. The ball entered his leg near the knee, inflicting a painful wound.—*Visitor.*

COLUMBUS.

Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Captain Thomas F. Murphy, died last Wednesday afternoon, of typhoid fever, at Salem, Alabama, aged sixty-six years.——The Columbus Baptist Association commences in Hamilton on Saturday next.—Mr. Alexander N. McCarty, son of John C. McCarty, died Thursday morning of consumption.——Hudson Raiford, colored, has been found guilty in the Superior Court of Chattahoochee county of murder and sentenced to be hung at Cuseta on November 21st.—*Sun.*

NEWNAN.

Neither of the two houses in this city lost anything by the recent failures in New York or elsewhere.——Judge Buchanan, during court in Heard county last week, sentenced each of three negroes, convicted of rape and with assault with intent to rape, to 20 years imprishonment in the penitentiary.——The receipts of cotton at Newnan are small and there is little or no sale for it.—*Herald.*

SANDERSVILLE

The Sandersville boys are training their horses for the run during the fair.——Washington Superior Court adjourned on Friday last to meet on Monday, when the criminal docket will be taken up.——Mr. John Joiner, of Sandersville, is dead.—*Herald.*

A Methodist brother, with commendable delicacy of expression, charges the Sandersville people with permitting "God Almighty to live for eighteen months under a bush harbor" near that wicked community, and intimates that had it been any other being they would have built a house. We are satisfied that the observing brother is the first man who made that astonishing discovery about the Busn Heap. Had a Sandersville man found it out the town would have been moved off long ago.

G. VOLGER & CO.,

(Branch Store of G. Volger & Co., Augusta, Ga.,)

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES,

AND ALL

Smokers' Articles,

Corner Mulberry and Second Street,

Macon.....Georgia.

THEY KEEP COPIES OF

The Atlanta Constitution for Sale.

aug23—dtf

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper Utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woolen fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

a new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet. "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

20 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

aug29—d&w3m

Alarm Till or Money Drawer!

MILES ALARM TILL

OR

SAFETY MONEY DRAWER.

A Sure Protection Against Thieves.

Admirably adapted to the needs of Storekeepers,

for any one receiving and paying out Money.

Fitted with Compartments for Bills, Currency and Specie, or Nickels. Ready to attach to any counter in a few minutes time.

SOLD AT

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES

311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

2 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

AND BY THE HARDWARE TRADE GENERALLY

aug28—d2awlm

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 80 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPESIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA, MORBUS, BILLIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists,

Pri 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

Address N. C. WILLIAMS,

Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No 118, corner Washington and Peters treets Atlanta Ga. may14-d6mo

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

A Big Battle has been going on for years between the Constitutions of the Sick, on one side, and all the Active Poisons, falsely called remedies, on the other. The poisons have had the best of the fight, and a long list of the killed may be found in every cemetery. But at last, common sense is putting a stop to this pernicious conflict. At last.

The Prisoners

of the sick-room have discovered that in TARANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, they have a tonic, a febrifuge, a laxative, a diuretic, a corrective, a regulating and anti-bilious medicine, equal to all ordinary exigencies, and good for every ailment of the stomach, the bowels the nerves, the muscles, and the secretive organs. Sold by all druggists.

sept9-d2aw2w&w2t

CROCKETT'S PATENT GIN GEAR,

MADE WITHOUT A MORTICE, Tenon or Key. Every part Bolted to Iron. Two mules with a 40 Saw Gin can gin three Bales or Cotton per day. IRON RAILINGS for enclosing Grave Lots at New York prices. ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY made and repaired. Plantation Castings always on hand.

CROCKETT'S IRON WORKS,

sep2—dtf MACON, GA.

COME ONE, COME ALL & REGISTER!

ALL wishing to participate in our municipal elections are required to come to my office in the City Hall and register their names, where the books are now open for that purpose.

Atlanta, September 14th, 1873.

FRANK T. RYAN,

sept14-d3w City Clerk.

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,

PROPRIETRESS of The Bartow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the travelling public entertainment adequate to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South.

apr24-dtf P. S. SHELMAN.

FEAGIN & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

MACON SALES AND LIVERY STABLES

Plum st, near Brown House and Passenger Depot.

SPECIAL attention to Transient Stock. Superior accommodations for Drove Stock. Finest Carriages and best Horses for hire.

Bar and Restaurant.

OPEN ALL NIGHT,

J. VALENTINO,

HAVING refitted his entire premises, is now prepared to furnish his friends and patrons with everything pertaining to a first-class restaurant, which will be served in the very best style. He will always have on hand

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, ETC.

Strangers visiting Macon should give him a call.

I will open on the 1st of October, at No. 66 Cherry street, next door to my present restaurant, a LADIES' EATING SALOON. JOHN VALENTINO.

sep16—dtf

G. & S. SALOSHIN,

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS

No. 12 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr11—d6mo

A Good and Large Sea Island

PLANTATION,

NEAR SAVANNAH, is offered in Exchange for a House and Property in Atlanta, Georgia.

sep18—dtf B. M. MOBEL.

House and Sign Painter,

Macon, Georgia,

A. P. TRIPOD,

OFFICE—MULBERRY STREET.

aug31—d3mo

COTTON.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that I am now ready to receive

COTTON ON STORAGE

at my Agricultural Warehouse, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, and would thank my friends, both merchant and planter, to favor me with a portion of their patronage. Solicit

Consignments of Cotton

for sale here, or for shipment to my correspondents at Savannah, Charleston, New York or Liverpool, upon which I will make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES, on liberal terms. My cotton business is

STRICTLY COMMISSION,

and no pains will be spared to get the

HIGHEST MARKET VALUE

for cotton entrusted to my management.

Entrance to Warehouse on Forsyth Street front.

sept21-d&wlm. MARK W. JOHNSON.

WARREN AIKEN & SON, Attorneys at Law, Cartersville, Ga.

WARREN AIKEN,

sept23-dlm T. WARREN AIKEN.

Wanted.

TWO first-class Milliners. Good wages will be paid. None but the best need apply. Address or call on MRS. McCORMICK, Whitehall street.

sep 25-4t.

HOMES FOR ALL ON LONG CREDIT

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers 1,250,000 acres of land in Southwest Missouri, for sale on

SEVEN YEARS' TIME,

one-tenth cash. Free transportation for all settlers from St. Louis to the Lands. Price $2 50 to $12 50 an acre, owing to location and selection. You make average crop of wheat to the acre—20 bushels; makes superior flour. Grapes and all kinds of fruits raised in great abundance. For further particulars address AMOS TUCK, Land Commissioner, 28 Fourth street, St. Louis, or to F. M. PERRYMAN,

sept14-d3m Thomaston, Ga.

CASEY & ESPINNER,

No. 81 Cherry street,

MACON, GEORGIA.

First-class Bar and Restaurant.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

FISH, OYSTERS and GAME of all kinds. Choice WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

If you want a good drink or a first-class meal, call on us. sep20-d2w

WEBSTER FARM FOR SALE

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm containing ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX ACRES about sixty acres cleared, and seventy-six in the woods. Good dwelling house, eight rooms, kitchen, smoke house, dairy, well, wash house, wood house, chicken house, corn crib, large barn and stables. Fruits—apple, peach and other varieties. Running branch through the premises. It is one of the convenient places.

Call on the subscriber, half a mile from Decatur, and examine the premises.

I wish to sell to enable me to embark in other business.

sept21-1&wlm. W. R. WEBSTER.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA—F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.

☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☜ First class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. aly4-dly

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, SIX TO TWELVE HORSE POWER.

Apply to REED & HARDWICK or to REDWINE & FOX. sept26-3tt

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

BY FLETCHER & FREYER.

THIS first-class house has elegant fare and fine rooms. Marietta is a favorite summer resort. Terms reasonable. ja.y18-dtf

L. B. DAVIS. J. S. CLARK.

DAVIS & CLARK,

Fire Insurance Agents,

No. 33 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

ESTABLISHED RATES,

EQUITABLE AND PROMPT

ADJUSTMENT OF LOSSES.

Are authorized to Underwrite a prudent line on

Cotton Gin Risks.

We represent "THE ORIENT," Hartford, Conn.; "THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY," Memphis, Tenn.; and "THE HOPE," of Philadelphia, Pa.

sep14—dtf

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up stairs

jany26-dtf

Splendid Lot for Sale.

WALLACE & FOWLER,

HAVE A MAGNIFICENT CORNER LOT.

The best Unimproved Business Lot

In the center of the city, for Sale.

The owners have made other purchases and do not need it. Apply at once. june10-dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE,

KINGSTON, GEORGIA,

T. R. COUCHE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our low country friends.

z18—dtf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY TIBBS HOUSE.)

Dalton, Ga.

O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.

:o:

O'NEILL. JOHN BARCLAY.

y26-dtf

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,

KINGSTON.....GEORGIA

june13-dtf

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE

Brunswick & Albany

RAILROAD,

(240 MILES LONG,)

IN

Brunswick, Georgia,

ON THE

15th day of October, 1873.

UNDER and by virtue of a Verdict and Decree of the Superior Court of Glynn county, Georgia, rendered in the Bill of Equity, filed in said Court at the instance of Rufus A. Bullock, Governor, John T. Brown & Co., M. I. Atkins & Co., Lyon, McLendon & Co., et al. Complainants, vs. Jacob W. Dart, the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, et al. Respondents, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed in said Decree, for that purpose, will,

On the 15th Day of October, 1873,

offer and expose for sale, before the Court House door, IN THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, county of Glynn, State of Georgia, between 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., to the highest and best bidder, the

BRUNSWICK & ALBANY RAILROAD

extending from the Harbor at Brunswick, at a point known as Dennis' Folly, to the line of the State of Alabama, near the City of Eufaula, in said State—a distance of 240 miles, as well as that part of the same now finished, as that part unfinished, together with the right of way of the same, and the lands, tracks, lines, rails, wharves, piers, walls, fences, bridges, buildings, erections, structures, depots, stations, fixtures, real estate and appurtenances thereto, belonging to said corporation, together with all the locomotives, tenders, cars, carriages, equipments, tools, implements, machinery, and personal property of every description owned by said Corporation, or to any way belonging to or appertaining to the distance, and all the

Franchises and Rights

under its charter now belonging to said Corporation.

The Road is complete and in good running order from Brunswick to Albany, a distance of One Hundred and Seventy miles, or thereabouts, with Engines, Cars, and other necessary equipments, together with about Fifty miles, nearly completed and ready for the Track, between Albany and Eufaula, with about Three miles of iron laid. The track from Brunswick to Albany is laid with first-class, new and heavy T Rail, (mostly English,) the greater portion Fish Bar. The iron supposed to be worth $1,750,000.

Under said Decree the Commissioners are required to make and execute good and sufficient titles to the purchaser, in FEE SIMPLE, free from all claims, debts, demands, liens, bonds, mortgages or incumbrances whatsoever.

Terms of Sale

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars cash, to be paid on the day of sale, and before the legal hours of sale expires, and the balance as the same may be called in by the said Commissioners. The purchasers to be placed in possession of the property on the payment of the first instalment and to receive titles on the payment of the balance of the purchase money. The first payment to be forfeited on failure thereof.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the

TELEGRAPH LINE!

upon the Right of Way of the said Railroad, now completed from Brunswick to Albany, with all the Poles, Wires, and property of the said Telegraph Line. Terms—CASH.

O. A. LOCHRANE,
A. HOOD,
R. R. HINES,
A. O. BACON,
JOHN C. NICHOLLS,
J. J. HARRIS,
Commissioners.

july24—dlaw90d-tds

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.

JUNE 28TH, 1873.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 30, trains on this Road will run as follows:

Down Day Passenger Train

Will leave Augusta at	6 45 A M
Arrive at Port Royal	2 16 P M
Arrive at Charleston	4 45 P M
Arrive at Savannah	3 30 P M

Up Day Passenger Train

Will leave Port Royal at	9 45 A M
Leave Charleston at	8 10 A M
Leave Savannah at	9 30 A M
Arrive at Augusta	5 38 P M

Down Night Passenger Train

Will leave Augusta at	2 10 P M
Arrive at Port Royal at	11 35 P M
Arrive at Charleston at	5 00 A M
Arrive at Savannah at	12 30 M

Up Night Passenger Train

Will leave Port Royal at	10
Leave Charleston at	6
Leave Savannah at	9 50 P M
Arrive at Augusta	8 00 A M

Passengers leaving Atlanta by the 6 00 P M train on the Georgia Railroad arrive at Augusta in time to make close connection with down night passenger train on this road for Port Royal and Savannah.

JAS. O. MOORE,

july1-dtf Engineer and Superintendent.

F. M. HEATH. S. A. PORTER.

HEATH & PORTER,

Livery and Sale Stables,

Poplar Street, between Second and Third Sts.,

Macon.....Georgia.

Accommodations are ample and complete for the Board of Citizens and Transient Stock of Traders.

aug23—dtf

THE "VICTOR."

WANTED—General Agents in every State in the South, for the "VICTOR" Sewing Machine.

The "VICTOR" requires no PUFFING" to sell it.

For terms address H. J. WILES,

aug5—dtf Atlanta, Ga

PHYSCIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

A SPECIALTY AT THE DRUG STORE OF

ROLAND B. HALL,

Druggist,

Corner Cherry Street and Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga

sep1—dtf

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN

New York State Sportsmen's Association.

Extracts from "Report of Committee on Standard for Shot."

"ALL manufacturers will have eventually to conform, when sportsmen require that their shots shall compare with the *standard of excellence* which your committee has fixed.

"Upon the most critical examination, your committee have determined to adopt as the "AMERICAN STANDARD" the scale presented to us by Messrs. Thos. Ots Le Roy & Co., of New York.

R. NEWELL, Chairman.
N. M. SMITH.
F. G. SKINNER.

Sportsmen and dealers desirous of having the above scale, or any information relative thereto, can promptly obtain the same by applying to THOS. OTIS LE ROY & CO., New York. june28-dcod3m

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms all reasonable. FISHE MORGAN,

apr13—dtf Proprietors.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA, SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

PUBLISHING CO.

WANT Agents for the Pictorial Home Bible, with Concordance, Bible History, Analysis, Classified Bible Dictionary, Patent Adjustible Photograph Album, 550 illustrations, etc., the cheapest and best in America. Star of Bethlehem, Woman's Home Book of Health, Golden state, etc., Herald of Health, Farm and Household Help. Bible canvassing outfit free. sept1-eonttf

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1873.

Brevities.

A man is what his wife makes him.

Good places for match-making—Sulphur Springs.

One Pennsylvania company controls one hundred and eighty collieries.

A Kansan has 100 acres of castor beans from three beans planted in 1871.

A considerable deposit of guano has been found on an island in Lake Minnetonk, near St. Paul.

Ruffs are now made to come very low on the waist, and are very becoming in two soft, delicate shades of China crape in folds.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, with Mrs. J W. Weston, vocalist, will start South on a concert tour October 10th.

It is rumored that Henry S. Foote is going crazy. The journey won't fatigue him much. He hasn't far to go.

The Misses Pigeon, of London, are pluming themselves upon having reached the top of the Jungfrau without the use of ladders.

Six loiterers, a boot black, and a corn-doctor of Kansas City responded to the title of Professor, and an invitation to take a drink.

M. Thiers conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon himself five days after his election to be Provisional President of the Republic.

The Brazilian Cable Expedition has reached Madeira, and the shore end of the line connecting that island with Portugal was successfully laid on Monday last.

Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries are the places where the Mormon emissaries are making the most headway at present in their proselyting efforts.

A subscription list is on foot in Ireland for a memorial tablet to the Rev. Frank Mahoney, better known as an accomplished scholar and wit, under the pseudonym of "Father Prout."

General Forrest, President of the Selma Railroad, has returned from New York, and reports it impossible to negotiate for money to build his or any other road. He was present during the money panic on Wall street, and says that nothing in his military or civil career equaled it.

The reviewer of the London Athenæum having said that Joaquin Miller's new book was a dull romance, Mr. Miller writes to that journal that he wishes "to tell him to his teeth that he is a liar, a coward, and a cur."

Some one calls "the race of American women indolent," whereupon one of them retorts: 'I wonder if that man ever reflected upon the amount of shopping we do and the willingness with which we do it?"

A London dressmaker, a Miss Ellis, has, upon Platonic theory, been bound over to keep the peace toward herself for the next four months. This precaution was taken by Justice D'Eyncourt against a fourth attempt at suicide by the young woman.

During the past twelve months five hundred and fourteen deaths occurred in San Francisco from consumption. The health officer in his annual report says: 'It is an undoubted fact that more deaths with this disease occur among the Irish population than the people of any other nationality.

The first time yellow fever visited Memphis was on the 4th of September, 1855, and was very fatal, continuing until frost. The second time it appeared was September 12, 1867, and was very fatal, the frost coming unusually late. This year the fever appeared on the 11th of Aug st.

Mr. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, has just completed, in the southwestern part of that city, one hundred and thirteen brick dwelling houses, four stories high, suitable for families in moderate circumstances, all the houses being laid out and built alike and possessing unusual accommodations for dwellings of their class. The houses cost at least five hundred thousand dollars in all and will accommodate about fifteen hundred people.

The family of Secretary Delano is passing through a painful affliction. Only ten days since, he attended the funeral of a grand-son—a child of his son John—at Mt. Vernon, from which he was called back by telegram to find John in a rapidly failing condition, and his daughter-in-law very low. To all this is added intelligence of the serious illness of a son-in-law and another grand-son in California.

A Brave Man's Death.

The second mate of the lost Polaris, William Morton, has just published a statement that will recall the attention of the public to the sad fate of Captain Hall. Mr. Morton is one of the rescued Buddington party, and he has an excellent reputation and record as an Arctic explorer. He was Dr. Kane's righthand man, and to him we are greatly indebted for the results of the sledge expedition that discovered the "Open Polar Sea."

Mr. Morton personally attended Captain Hall during his last illness. Captain Hall returned in perfect health to the Polaris from a sledge journey. He took some coffee, and immediately after became deadly sick. Captain Hall himself declared that he had been poisoned, and Morton evidently is of the same opinion.

It is certainly known that there was a spirit of insubordination on board the ship; that there were two parties, one of which supported Captain Hall and the other bitterly opposed him. All the actors in the mysterious scenes that attended the last hours of the brave and devoted explorer will soon be in the country, and a searching investigation should be instituted until the whole truth is ascertained. If the officials do their duty, the dark mystery of the icebergs can be cleared up. The numerous participants who have been rescued from the jaws of death cannot keep such a dark secret, if one there be.

☞ THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION does not find it necessary to issue an eight page daily, and therefore wisely declines to do so, preferring to put the extra cost of paper to a better use. THE CONSTITUTION, when it tries, can be the best paper in the South.—*Rome Courier.*

Official Appointment.

Governor Bard has received official notification from the Hon. Ed. McPherson, Clerk House of Representatives, United States, of the Appointment of the "Atlanta New Era," as the official organ of the United States, and in which all laws, treaties and official advertisements of the United States will be printed.

At the Close of the Week.

Now that we can calmly see matters as they are, it becomes evident that the panic found everything sound except the weak and worthless railroad enterprises that Congress called into being by the land grant system. In other words, there has not been one banking or commercial failure caused by insolvency, with the possible exception of Jay Cooke & Co., who were carrying on their shoulders the greatest railroad swindle of the age. The Union Trust Company will pay every depositor, despite the inopportune defalcation of its Secretary; the National Trust Company shows a surplus of $1,100,000; Henry Clews & Co. paid out $1,250,000 of deposits before they suspended, and they will certainly resume after paying every liability, and the Bank of the Commonwealth will pay its depositors and return to its stockholders most of their investments. The suspended firms, holding deposits to the amount of $39,000,000, were compelled to close their doors in the face of a needless run, although they were and are entirely solvent, and will pay every dollar of their indebtedness. And so it is everywhere; the country is solvent. Look at Boston in the East, or Louisville in the West—both as firm and steady as a rock. Wherever there was coolness and common sense, there has been no suspension. Not that these temporary suspensions have any real significance, for they are only precautionary measures taken to safely bridge over a period of uncertain contingencies; and the condition of affairs in Atlanta shows that all such precautions were needless. By a general spirit of mutual forbearance and mutual confidence, our banks were enabled to pass through the terrific railroad-bubble crisis without an hour of suspension. They have met every demand over their counters. If our business men had lost their heads, this crowning glory of financial ability would not be ours.

At the close of the eventful week everything has a brighter look. London is shipping gold to New York, the government has disbursed large amounts, and a great deal more is coming in to pick up stocks at the present bargain prices. The financial center gathers in the currency of the country, and is already sending it South and West in a steady strong stream to move the crops upon which the prosperity of all depends. There never was a season when our cotton, which a naked world must have, was not convertible into cash, and there never will be. We have a big crop to turn into money; and on this beautiful Sunday morning every heart should be full of thanks to Him who has saved us from the sweeping ruin of a threatened disaster, and blessed our land with a bountiful crop.

A Leaf from the Past.

Who has not read that old-time but delightful book of Virginia life—neither a novel, nor a collection of sketches, rather something of both—which the author entitled "Swallow Barn?" We picked it up in the Public Library a few days ago, and were glad to hear that both it and its companion volumes still find a goodly circle of readers.

Many, no doubt, read Mr. Kennedy's charming commingling of observation, humor and fancy in these days of panics and trans-Atlantic balloons, without knowing a line of his history, although he was a eminent man in his day. As a social companion and *raconteur* he was remarkable. It was accounted a rare treat to dine with him in Baltimore, or at his country villa on the Patapsco, where Washington Irving used to come to see him. He was, too, a great lawyer, a profound thinker, and a leading statesman. A forcible speaker, an acute politician, and an unresting worker with the pen, he filled a large space in his generation as Congressman, Cabinet minister, prominent citizen of Baltimore, and virtual founder of the Peabody Institute. As Secretary of the Navy in President Fillmore's Cabinet, he administered the affairs of one of the great departments of the government, and he administered them well.

And yet his long and distinguished career has passed from the memories of men. The waters of oblivion have obliterated all recollections of his social and political success, and to-day he is only known by the books that he threw off as a relaxation from the more serious and important labors of his busy public life. His work in Congress and the cabinet is forgotten, but "Swallow Barn" is ever fresh and interesting. Forgotten are his toils in the courts, and in the councils of his great city—forgotten, too, the charm, the undertone of kindliness that characterized his personal life, but the sly, rich humor, and warm, manly sympathy of "Horse-Shoe Robinson," still live and always will live to make the world happier and better.

It is a striking example of the insecurity of fame outside the world of letters. The earnest efforts of his large and varied faculties are utterly forgotten, and he is saved from utter oblivion by the creations of his hours of leisure. What a commentary on human rewards!

It is true that we prefer of late overwrought books like Mr. Reade's or minute philosophical delineations like George Eliot's, but a time comes to every sensible man when he prefers just such a quiet and natural picture of country life as Kennedy paints in "Swallow Barn." The book will not die; and the simple hospitable plantation life of Old Virginia will grow all the sweeter and brighter as it disappears further and further from actual view and memory in the strange mutations of our later day.

☞ In every one hundred men of each calling, statistics prove that those who reach seventy years, are as follows: Divines, 42; agriculturists, 40; employed in high offices, 35; mercantile persuits and trades, 35; military men, 32; employed in lower departments, 32; lawyers, 29; artists, 28; teachers and professors, 27; medical practitioners, 24.

Cotton, Volume 2. No. 14.

The receipts this week are 39,000 bales, 20,000 less than last year, and 5,000 more than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 50,000 bales, compared with 74,000 last year, and 46,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 20,000 bales, compared with 23,000 last year, and 20,000 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 73 degrees at noon. Clear and cool three days, and cloudy and cool four days. One rainy day, when the fall of rain was 1 1-4 inches. This week, last year, the thermometer was 76 degrees at noon; clear and cool three days, and cloudy four days; rain on one day. Next week, last year, the thermometer was 78 degrees at noon: clear and pleasant every day, no rain.

The general news, in relation to cotton, next week, last year, was, "the cotton in all upper Georgia is very fine indeed. The caterpillars are eating off all the leaves of the cotton in this section, but it will not lessen the yield. Letters from Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana indicate a decrease of 1-3 to 1-2 less than the large crop year of 1870. Alabama—Army worm has damaged the cotton crop 25 per cent."

RECEIPTS.

For the two weeks past we have been able to estimate the receipts exactly. But for many reasons, which do not usually occur, it will be almost impossible to do so again for several weeks to come. The receipts are still running in fair proportion with other years, except last year. The reason for smaller receipts than there would be, under usual circumstances, is that the storm of the 19th inst. on the coast of Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas broke up the railroads, washed away many bridges on the county roads and obstructed them so much with fallen trees that it is almost impossible to haul cotton over them until several days are spent in clearing the fallen timber away. A correspondent writes us that, in the pine forests of Southwestern Georgia, there are a dozen large trees across the road in a quarter of a mile in many places. The storm was the most severe of any they have had in twenty years. In many towns there is no currency at all to buy cotton with; and, as the farmers cannot sell it, many of them will keep it at home until they hear there is money to buy with. The farmers in this section are willing to sell their cotton at from 12½ to 14 cents, according to quality, if there was any money at all to buy with. On the other hand, the rains that have fallen lately will cause the rivers of the West to rise, and thus increase the receipts at the Gulf posts.

WEATHER.

Those farmers who take THE CONSTITUTION *themselves*, and do not depend upon *borrowing* their *neighbor's paper*, read our articles on the prospect of an equinoctial storm, this fall, and had all their cotton, that was open, picked out, and thus saved it; whilst those who did not read our articles lost much of their cotton—enough to pay for this paper for several years. Last year we wrote there would be no storm, and there was none. This year, in No. 48, August 2d, we wrote: "Our calculations for the weather lead us to the conclusion that we may have some quite severe storms of wind and rain, late in the summer." Again, in No. 49, August 9th, we wrote: "The indications are we shall have, sometime within the next six weeks, a general storm of wind and rain, which will do much damage to cotton." When it is noticed that his was about six weeks before the equinoctial gale of September 19th, the most severe storm in twenty years, we think we should have some credit for being correct. For several weeks to come we shall have some splendid weather. Occasionally rain, and likely a little frost some time next month, perhaps about the 20th. The gale at Savannah was so severe that the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour. A mile at minute, which time is faster than our swiftest railroad trains move.

CROP PROSPECTS.

STONE MOUNTAIN, GA., Sept. 26, 1873.

Three years ago I had a field of forty acres near this place, and rented it to tenants. It was very poor, and my tenants left it saying it would not 'sprout cow peas.' This year I subsoiled the land and put in fertilizers, and my cotton is splendid. I will make 30 bales on the 40 acre field. Upper Georgia will soon be the garden spot for growing cotton."

NEWTON, GA., Sept. 19, 1873.

"From Atlanta to Americus the cotton crop is generally very good. Scarcely any damage from worms; and below the latter place they have only done damage in a few places. All reports from Mitchell and Dougherty counties are that the crop will exced last years. In this, Baker county, although some farms are almost destroyed by the worms, the crop of the county will be as large or larger than last year."

DECATUR CO., GA., Sept. 20, 1873.

"We have had a terrible gale of wind and rain. The most severe in 20 years. The wind blew a hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents for five hours—from 8 A. M. until 1 P. M. I never saw so much cotton open at any one time. About one-third was picked out and saved. One-third is blown out of the bolls on the ground and almost destroyed. What is saved will be badly damaged. There is one-third yet to open, which we hope to save in good order. Farmers generally very blue."

HOUSTON CO., TEXAS, Sept. 15.

"We cannot make over half a crop of cotton. The worms have entirely stripped the plants."

OWENSVILLE, TEXAS, Sept. 16.

"I have just returned from a ride through Leon, Brazos, and this county, and find the cotton is as fine as the land can make it.

The planters are in fine spirits, as they have a better prospect than since the war."

BRUNSWICK, MISS., Sept. 20.

"Our crops of cotton in this region are very fine indeed. The caterpillars came just in time to cut off the leaves, so the bolls can mature before the frost.

NEW YORK.

The market has been extremely dull, with very small sales. The smallest for any week in September for several years. Sales 4,447, at a decline of one cent a pound. Contracts have been active. Sales 100,000 bales, at a general decline, for the early months, of one cent a pound.

Thus far the panic in the money market has not put cotton down below the actual value of it, compared with the Liverpool price. It has only hastened the decline a little. If we had had no panic, cotton would have fallen to 14 to 15 cents, in this market, early in October, as that is all it is worth here; with Liverpool at 9 pence. As we always have to look to Liverpool, and Europe generally, for a market for three-fourths of all our cotton, we are compelled to be governed by those markets every year, from October to April, and there is no reason why this year should be an exception to the general rule.

LIVERPOOL.

The market has been quiet. Sales medium, at a decline of ¼ of a cent in spots, and ¼ a cent in contracts. Last week we stated that we thought that market was more likely to decline than to rise.

And now we fear a still greater decline. The rate of interest has been advanced this week from three to four per cent., and it is very likely to go much higher: perhaps to six or seven per cent.

Manchester spinners are well stocked up: holding 165,000 bales, against 60,000 same time last year. They can hold off of the market, if they wish to. Whether they will do so or not remains to be seen.

Liverpool is our only hope. If that market does not decline good cotton will be worth 14 cents a pound in this market, when there is any money to buy with. If that market declines to 8½ pence, then cotton will be worth, here, from 12 to 13 cents, according to quality.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

When we wrote our last article cotton was selling here at 16 cents; and under the head of "prospects" we gave the farmers some advice; every word of which has proved to be true; and as we again read it, it looks like we could tell something about the future of cotton.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate for the planters that so many editors of papers know so little about cotton; and still will advise them what is best to do. Last week the press, generally, advised farmers to hold their cotton for better prices, although at that time they could have sold for 15 to 16 cents.

Now they have taken the other side, and are urging all farmers to bring in their cotton without delay, and thus avoid the necessity of sacrificing it. We have never advised but one course and that is, always pick out you cotton, gin it, pack it, and take it to the nearest market as fast as possible, and then, if you can, always sell it at once—never store it. By following this rule during the months of September, October and November you will make money nine times out of ten, no matter whether you sell for a high price or a low one. We are very much gratified to know that many of our readers have followed our advice for the past few weeks, and are very much better off in consequence than those who do not take this paper and followed the advice of others.

CREDIT PANIC.

For the past six months we have cautioned our readers about the danger of extending their credit to an unlimited amount, and that money was sure to be scarce and high this fall. Those who followed our advice are in a better condition now than many who were *setting* their *sails* and *steering* for the *middle* of the *ocean*, with a *banner* at their masthead, inscribed: "*Come on; no breakers ahead!*" It is true we did not know there would be a general breakdown of confidence, but we felt sure there was not money enough to do the business of the country. Some persons say there is as much cash as ever. That is true; but there is only about $800,000,000 of paper money, of all kinds, in the United States, and the business of the country requires three thousand millions. The two thousand two hundred millions has been done on a credit. This has been struck as with a stroke of lightning and nearly wiped from the market. And now we must wait until confidence is again restored. We have our own ideas, but do not wish to pour oil on fire. The action of the merchants of our city, at their meeting this week, has done much good here, in restoring confidence; and will have a good moral effect throughout the State,

NEW ORLEANS.

This city will be all right, and have all the cash she needs, to buy all the cotton offered after the first of next month.

Secretary Richardson has promised her merchants to keep two millions of currency on hand, all the time, in the sub-treasury at New Orleans, to be paid out on cotton bills to be paid in New York. This is a step in the right direction, and the same thing should be done for Savannah.

PROSPECT.

This is the hardest part to write of; our article this week; but, as our readers expect us to say something, we will say sell your cotton when you can find any one with money to buy, for ew do not see much daylight yet.

Ten Thousand Cheers for Atlanta.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we chronicle the fact at the close of the week or beginning of the new, that Atlanta has triumphed, and while almost everywhere over the whole country the banks have suspended, ours have passed the ordeal victoriously. This is no small triumph. The crisis has passed, but business has resumed its wonted course, and everything is looking up brightly. The loan certificates of Hon. John H. James will work a positive advantage in increasing our currency, for by reference to another column it will be seen that our merchants and business men have resolved to use them. THE CONSTITUTION office, yesterday, took quite a number of checks on Mr. James, and will be thankful to have our friends spend as many of those certificates on our columns as they conveniently can.

The Democratic Municipal Ward Meetings.

In another column will be found a communication from one of our best Democratic citizens deprecating the action of the Democratic Ward Clubs in making nominations for the municipal contest as early as the 11th of October, and suggesting a postponement of this sort of action until the latter part or the first of November. Let this matter be carefully considered.

Messrs. John J. Cohen & Sons, of Augusta.

By reference to our special dispatch from the above firm, it will be seen that the telegraphic report in yesterday morning's CONSTITUTION, that John J. Cohen, of Augusta, was a defaulter, is incorrect, and that instead of this being the truth, the real fact is, that this well-known and reliable banking firm, that was compelled to suspend temporarily, has resumed.

We would state that the error was not typographical, but the fault of the telegraph reporter, who sent us the dispatch as printed. We take great pleasure in making the correction. The firm of John J. Cohen & Sons is one of long and solid financial standing.

The Financial Situation.

Last night closed upon a brighter condition of things financially, everywhere in the country except Louisville, Kentucky, where some six or seven bank suspensions are reported. The country is undeniably recovering from the crash, while trade is dull, yet the uneasy feeling has subsided. The banks begin to feel safe. Cotton has gone up. Deposits are being renewed.

In Georgia, there is decidedly better feeling. Our exchanges from Augusta, Savannah, Macon, and Columbus bring us more encouraging reports.

In Atlanta, the change for the better, has been remarkable. Money is beginning to flow in slowly. The banks are past all danger. The truth is, that with us the crash is ended. One cotton broker has orders and money to buy unlimited cotton, at a certain price. The banks all promise more money on Monday.

We give elsewhere, views on the general situation.

THE BEWITCHING WIDOW.

BY MATTIE DYER BRITTS.

Just before dark one evening, Tom Courtena came into the little office where Frank Worthington kept his dusty law book and helped himself to a chair and a cigar, with a quiet make-your-self-at-home sort of coolness which showed him no stranger to the premises.

"Well, Frank," said he, "we got through the last case to-day, and I'm ready to be off home to-morrow. You promised to go home with me, remember."

"No need to remind me of it old fellow," laughed Frank, "I've endured the horrors of a boarding house too long, not to jump at the chance of trying country living awhile."

"You can be ready by morning?"

"Oh, yes! It won't take long to pack my kit. I haven't any Saratoga trunk to fill with flounces and furbelows."

"All right, then. We shall have a cousin of my mother's to go down with us."

"The deuce we shall! Tom, if its a girl I wont go, by George! I got enough of traveling with girls last summer."

"You will go! I'll never forgive you if you don't."

"Is the cousin of the femenine persuasion?"

"Yes, but she's not a girl. She is a sedate widow lady, who goes down to make an annual visit to us every Christmas.

"Oh, that alters the case! One of those motherly, middle aged ladies who make a fellow look respectable, as if he was traveling with his mother!"

Tom represented an inclination to laugh, and replied, soberly:

"Yes; no doubt Mrs. Cameron will appear like a mother to both of us."

"Mrs. Cameron. A good, old, respectable name," repeated Frank. "Has she money, Tom?"

"Well—yes, a fair little fortune."

"And you may stand a chance in her will."

"Possibly."

"Yes. Well, my boy, you are quite right to be attentive to your mother's elderly relations. No doubt Mrs. Cameron will be an addition to our journey."

"Decidedly;" said Tom, feeling it about time for him to get out of that office, where he could indulge in the laugh he had reasons for wanting, and rising as he spoke. "You'll meet us at the depot at seven in the morning?"

"I will."

"Sharp seven, remember!"

"Yes. And time and railroad cars wait for no man or woman either, depend on me Tom, and just look after that elderly cousin."

"I'll do it. Good night, then."

"Good night, old fellow."

And as Tom went out, Frank arose and began to put his office in order to make some preparations for his Christmas journey.

He meant to be very early next morning, but overslept himself, and reached the depot only five minutes before train time. He went hastily into the ladies' room, supposing Tom would be there with Mrs. Cameron. The room, however, had but one occupant—a bright-faced lady, in a stylish black and white traveling suit, with a long white plume drooping over a coquettish black hat. She turned a pair of saucy brown eyes upon Frank, as he entered, glanced around and beat a hasty retreat.

"Whew! what a pretty girl, glad I don't have her to dangle after, and wait on, though," thought he. "Where the dickens is Tom?"

He hunted through the crowd and just as the train was about starting, found Tom on the platform.

"Oh, here you are. Be quick, now! hailed Tom, "I thought you were about to give me the slip, after all."

"No danger; I slept late, that's all."

They went in the car, and the ponderous wheels rolled off, and as they opened the door, Frank got a glimpse of the pretty girl with a white plume, seated inside.

"Did your cousin come?" he asked of Tom.

"Yes; I'll introduce you."

Tom marched straight down the narrow aisle to that very girl's seat, and, as she rose, with a bewitching smile, Tom introduced:

"Mrs. Cameron, this is my friend, Mr. Worthington. My cousin Kate Cameron, Frank."

Poor Frank! you might have knocked him down with a knitting needle. But he was gentlemen enough to stammer some response to the beautiful lady's courteous greeting, and try to recover from his confusion as best he might.

Half an hour later, he and Tom stood together on the car platform, and then his wrath had vent;

"Tom Courtena, I'll never forgive you!"

"You will. I had to deceive you, so that you wouldn't act like a fool, and disappoint me of your visit. But Kate will neither eat you up nor fall in love with you, so you needn't be scared."

"Don't expect me to pay attention to her."

"Hold on there! She hasn't given you a chance yet. Kate's quite a belle in city society, and awful particular in her company. Sad dogs like you and I, wouldn't stand a ghost of a chance."

"Humph! I don't know that she could do better!" growled Frank, instantly, with man's usual contrariness taking the opposite track.

"She might think so. I am going to the smoking-car, Frank. Come along?"

"No, I don't care about smoking, now."

"All right; just look after Kate till I come back—that's a good fellow!"

Now, Frank had not the least intention of "looking after Kate," but when he approached her seat she looked up with such a frank, pleasant smile, and moved her shawl from the opposite seat to make room for him with such a cordial air, that he could not resist the temptation to sit down and enjoy her society.

Not much of it did he get, however, for, after that first pleasant reception, Mrs. Kate betook herself to her book again and never even looked at him. By way of revenging himself, Frank looked at her and the prettier she grew.

"She a widow," he thought. "She's not a day over one and twenty, if she's that, I wonder if she is Tom's sweetheart?"

And strange to say, this reflection made Frank feel like grinding his teeth at the unconscious Tom, calmly enjoying his cigar in the smoking car.

The journey passed off without any special incident, and without Mrs. Kate troubling Frank, in the least, for any attentions.

At the station they found Black Bob awaiting them, with the big sleigh, and a few minutes' breezy sleigh ride brought them safely to the door of Tom's home. If Frank had found Kate Cameron pretty in her hat and traveling wraps, when she took them off, and showed the slight form, with its graceful curves and arches, he thought her bewitching. Of course, he did'nt care anything about her; but, some way, it was a great relief to find a certain pretty little Minnie Brown, who was one of the holiday party, unmistakably occupying the position as Tom's sweetheart, and putting Kate out of the question.

Before they had been there three days, Frank began to have an uncomfortable sensation under the left of his vest whenever Kate was near; and, Sunday morning, when she came down dressed in a bewildering suit of blue velvet, ready for church, he quite gave up, and owned to himself that he loved every inch of her, from the heels of her tiny boots to the tips of her little blue gloves.

Mrs. Kate was sharp enough very speedily to see how the land lay; but she never gave one sigh that she cared a straw for him; and Frank tormented himself daily with hopes and fears, after the usual fashion of lovers.

The holiday visit was to close with a grand party on New Year's Night, and all the young people in the neighborhood were invited in to assist in the merry making.

Late in the evening, a silent figure sat by the library fire, having stolen away from the revelers below stairs to indulge in a moment's quiet reverie. Presently the door was softly opened, and the faint light glittered on Kate Cameron's blue robes, as she came forward and addressed the figure in the chair:

"Why, Tom, old fellow, what is the matter? Have you got a fit of the blues?"

A deep sigh was her only answer.

"Why, dear, dear, its worse than I thought?" laughed Kate. "Have you been quarreling with Minnie Brown? Tell me all about it?"

And with cousinly freedom, she laid her hand on his head.

The little hand was quickly imprisoned and carried to the lips of the silent figure; and then Kate stopped, and looked into the face, not of her cousin Tom, but Frank Worthington.

She gave vent to a low exclamation, and would have fled instantly, but Frank took good care to hold fast to his little, white prisoner and detain her.

"It isn't Tom, but don't go." he pleaded. "Stay with me, Mrs. Cameron—dear Kate! Tom don't love you half so well as I do!"

"How do you know?" whispered Kate, shyly.

"Because Tom only loves you as a cousin, and I—oh Kate, I love you better than my life!"

But you have known me such a little while.

"Yes—and might never have known you at all if Tom, the blessed old boy, hadn't deceived me, and made be believe it was an old lady who was to come down with us."

"I know—Tom told me all about it," laughed Kate.

"Did he?" But you will forgive me, Katy darling, because I love you so, and learn to love me a little, won't you?" pleaded Frank, boldly throwing one arm around her, and drawing her down by his side.

"I'm afraid I have learned that already," whispered she, frankly.

And then—but then neither you nor I, reader dear, have any business listening to love secrets in the fire lighted library, so I won't tell you what then.

But I will tell you that, when next New Year's came, Frank and the bewitching widow were visiting at Tom's again; but she was a widow no longer, and they called her Mrs. Worthington.

The war closed and Jay Cooke was the leader of American finance, and his wealth was commensurate with his wonderful undertakings. But there was nothing of the shoddy or the niggard in the man's character. There lives not on this broad continent of America to-day a man who has alleviated more distress with his means than Jay Cooke. Every appeal for charity opened his purse strings, and the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan never went up in his hearing unheeded. Want never sought an audience in vain, and poverty never left his presence empty-handed. More than this his charities were unheralded, and his house became a retreat for the wearied and infirm clergy, irrespective of section or denomination, and while the right hand was busy with the labors of the world, the hand near the heart never wearied of doing good.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

☞ It may give readers some idea of what a little economy in saving paper material will amount to when they hear that the sales of waste paper from the various public departments in England amount to something like $80,000 a year. About half this waste is confidential paper, income tax returns, etc., all of which is sold direct to paper makers, who reduce it to pulp and remanufacture it. About 77 per cent. of the waste paper sold is reduced to pulp. For some kinds from £17 to £35 a ton is obtained; for mill waste £10 a ton.

☞ The grape harvest in France promises to be unusually fine this year. How large a share the vineyards take in the produce of the country, and to what extent they form the wealth of all classes, we may judge from the fact that there are 2,300,000 vineyard proprietors in the Republic. In all the sunny land of France there are only eleven departments which do not grow the vine; twenty cultivate the grape for home consumption, and fifty-eight for wine-presses, but the best desert grapes also come from France.

SATAN TURNED LOOSE.

RACY RADICALISM.

A Political Atlanta Pow-wow. The Like Unto Which Don't often Happen.

Piquant Passages between Brothers Farrow and Rockafellow, into which Divers Democratic names were Dragged.

The Republican meeting last night at the City Hall may well be called one of tremendous promise and small production. The attendance was quite large, consisting of probably about three hundred negroes and about fourteen whites.

Shortly past eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. R. W. Johnson, who proceeded to read the call for the meeting, and stated that its object was to explain fully to the voters of the Republican party the recent registration ordinance adopted by our Mayor and Council.

The meeting was organized by electing Mr. Johnson President and Mr. Augustus Fitzsich as Secretary. The resolutions upon which these gentlemen were elected were offered by Mr. Simmons.

It may state here that Governor Bard came in just before the meeting was called to order, but as soon as he discovered that a scheme was on foot to make the president he betook himself to a chair outside of the door, and there he remained during the time he stayed in the building. The Governor possibly may have had a premonition of the coming fun, and didn't care to have a hand in it.

When the meeting had been organized Col. Henry Farrow took the floor and expatiated for nearly an hour on the registry law. He explained its meaning fully to his colored constituents. A portion of the Colonel's speech was slightly hot. He stated that up to the present time 1,000 whites had registered and only eight darkies. that the Council had no right to require the payment of anything beyond the past-due taxes and the one dollar poll tax as a prerequisite to registration; that when they doubled the poll tax and added the costs of execution, &c., all there one dollar was the penalty, and that, although they had the right to collect the whole, yet when the man came to the precinct and paid one dollar he had the right to deposit his ballot, notwithstanding this unpaid balance. The Colonel also pronounced the street tax, and in fact any tax per capita beyond the poll tax, unconstitutional and could not be required to be paid for the right of voting. That they intended to test these facts before Council, and if they still held their present erroneous ideas of the law they would fight it out on this issue; that this issue had been up in former elections and had been gained whenever the above points were made; that whenever the City Clerk demanded this unconstitutional tax he rendered himself liable to each voter for five hundred dollars and to a criminal prosecution before the United States courts. The Colonel went slightly out of his way to administer a few raps to the Democratic party on the subject of oppressive taxation, swindling tax, stuffing ballot boxes, &c., &c., but as these are not the flowers of speech we will not inflict them upon our readers.

When Colonel Farrow had sat down, which he did amid noisy applause, and various grunts of approval, our colored friend, Doctor Badger, secured the floor, and being brimming full of resolutions, proceeded to overwhelm the Chairman with great facility. We, however, caught the following, of which we give the substance:

That the thanks of the meeting be returned to Colonel Farrow for his eminent legal disquisition on the subject of Registration in general, and the stuffing of ballot boxes by the Democratic party in particular. Carried with enthusiasm.

That the various colored divines, who preside over the spiritual welfare of Colonel Farrow's constituents, be requested to preach on the subject of Registration the ensuing few weeks, in order that the matter may be widely understood, and many colored votes, be saved.

That this meeting be adjourned. Right here the fun started.

The President announced that certain resolutions had been handed in which he desired to have passed, and that he would read the same—which he did, as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Republican party of Atlanta, have hopes of being able to hold the majority we cast last fall for President Grant and Congressman Hook, *provided* we can have a fair and impartial election, and an honest counting of the ballots.

Resolved, That the Republican Executive Committee of Atlanta are directed to confer with the Democratic Executive Committee of Atlanta, and *demand* that one Republican Superintendent and one Republican Clerk at each voting place in the city at *all* elections.

The resolutions were carried unanimously.

Then came the second—Farrow vs. Rockafellow.

To a casual observer it would have been very apparent about this time that trouble was brewing. The latter's uneasy gaze wandered to and fro, in hope that somebody would move to adjourn, and had the kind Doctor again put his motion, a good deal of trouble would have been stopped. But the fates willed it otherwise. With pensive stride Colonel Farrow approached the rostrum. He did not want an adjournment. He had another motion to bring before the meeting, and he did so under a painful sense of duty. Here THE CONSTITUTION reporter observed the following gentleman seated with some colored friends on an adjacent bench, to become slightly excited, as if some plan had been inserted too far up the bench. This gentleman, he ascertained, was Mr. Rockafellow.)

He was a man of peace, but his position as chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party made it his duty to see that evil-minded men did not lead that party astray. That there was a wolf in the fold which had on a sheep's hide, and that he was going to tear that hide off. He understood that Democratic dodge of buying up misguided Republican brothers, and then sending them out as fiery embers to burn up and destroy their misguided party. That recently he had put his hands on a paper, which upon examination turned out to be the prospectus of a Republican paper to be called the Atlanta Tribune, which one A. D. Rockafellow was to run in this prospectus, strange to say, was signed by the well-known Democrats recommending said Rockafellow to public confidence. That this same Rockafellow had recently tried to get up a little Republican flag of truce, which the Colonel had been kind enough to silence, and that, in view of the above and of certain other evil things which this misguiding brother had been guilty of, he wanted the following resolution adopted:

RESOLVED AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the prospectus of a paper to be called the Atlanta Tribune has been issued by one A. D. Rockafellow, pretending that said Tribune will be a Republican paper, while in past campaigns he (Rockafellow) opposed the Republican party and has been an active supporter of the nominees of the Democratic party; and whereas, the said Rockefellow is backed up by Democrats and has in connection with the prospectus exhibited a letter endorsing him in the highest terms, and commending him to the confidence of the people, signed by the following named persons, to-wit: T. C. Howard, Secretary to Gov. Brown; W. Campbell, Gov. Smith's Private Secretary; Treasurer Jones, Comptroller General Wright, and others connected with the present State Administration, and by Col. I. W. Avery and Col. R. T. Clark, editors of THE CONSTITUTION, organs of said Administration, and by Col. R. M. Orme, editor of the Herald, St. Clair Abrams' well-known Democratic styles, and others of like character, showing that the said Rockafellow has the right to shove named parties from their moorings into the Republican party, or that they have hired Rockafellow to lead Republicans into the Democratic party, and whereas the said endorsement by the said above named parties may enable the said Rockafellow to practice impositions on unsuspecting persons, and whereas the said parties well knew that the said Rockafellow is politically unworthy of the confidence of any one, Republican or Democratic, white or black, and whereas, it is proper to put all Republican on notice of the attempts of said Democrats to enable said Rockafellow to practice his impositions; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting neither the said Rockafellow or his paper are worthy the confidence of the Republicans, the endorsement of the above named parties to the contrary notwithstanding.

2nd. That the past record of the said Rockafellow justifies the conclusion that he is a willing tool in the hands of the intriguers of the Democratic party."

Here Mr. R. made a frantic effort to say something, but was overwhelmed by two or three hundred cries of "sit down." The Chairman held that as this was a Republican meeting, as Mr. Rockafellow could not be considered a Republican, and as several good Republicans had objected he could not be heard. The Chairman then also ruled the resolutions out of order.

The next speaker was Mr. Holtzclaw, who deprecated the passage of the resolutions, because they were foreign to the object of the meeting, because the Tribune would never be started, because it could do no harm if it was started, and because the game wasn't worth the shot.

Colonel Farrow appealed from the decision of the Chair to the meeting. The meeting promptly overruled the Chair, whereupon the Colonel took occasion to make his third speech, wherein the newest things were that he considered the recent vote the highest compliment ever paid him, and a change of his simile about the wolf in the sheep's skin to that of the jackass in the lion's skin.

Mr. Rockafellow here moved that the Colonel's resolutions be adopted, but some colored brother, amid the confusion, moved an adjournment, which the President declared carried, and vacated his seat. The Colonel was too sharp to be caught thusly. He immediately made his fourth speech, which, excepting the President and two or three friends, all stayed to hear, and then put his own resolutions which were carried amidst uproar enough to awaken the dead. Having gotten his resolutions through, the Colonel departed, and with him the last of this glorious meeting.

A Card to the Public.

Editors Constitution: A two column attack, in which is crowded as many falsehoods as ever were printed in the same space, having appeared yesterday in a city paper, and that paper refusing to publish my reply, I am compelled to ask the courtesy of your columns to set myself right before the public.

I would not trouble the public again with the correspondence of the Police Committee, were I not afraid that some of our best citizens had not seen them. Section 408 of the City Code, reads as follows: "The Chief Marshal under the direction of the Mayor and Council, shall be chief of the police force of the city, and shall exercise general superintendence over the same, and he is hereby made responsible for the good government of the same." So the public can see that I have exercised no power not given me by the ordinances of the city. Now as to what has brought all of this about: First—Lieutenant Bomar denied me the right of having anything to do with locating the men, and after repeated complaints to me against some of the police for failing to do their duty, I asked the Police Committee for the liberty to change the men from the wards they lived in to other wards, solely for the good of the service, and not for political purposes, as is charged in the "interview" in the Herald. I have pronounced the charge false on the streets and on the house-tops, and I now take occasion to pronounce it false again, come from whatever source it may. Now as to the authority of making the change complained of, on the 19th of September I received the following note from the Hon John H. Mecaslin, member of the Police Committee, viz:

ATLANTA, September 19, 1873.

Colonel John Thomas, City Marshal:

DEAR SIR—I am of the opinion that a reorganization of the police force is quite necessary at this time for the better protection of citizens generally, and I would most respectfully call your immediate attention to the city ordinances governing the same. I would suggest to you that you make frequent changes in your men in the different wards and instruct your deputy marshal and lieutenants to visit them frequently by night as well as by day and report promptly any irregularities that may occur.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) JOHN H. MECASLIN.

Now finding that I should have a collision with Lieutenant Bomar in making any changes, I wrote the following note or order authorizing me to consult with Captain Johnson, and to make such changes as we thought the good of the service demanded:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 20, 1873.

Col. John Thomas, Chief of Police—Sir: In consequence of repeated complaints from citizens against the police for failure to attend to the duties they are required to do, you are ereby instructed to consult with Capt. Johnson and to take up the roll of both watches and locate the men at such places as you may think the good of the service demands.

(Signed) N. A. McLENDEN, Ch'n.
W. H. BROTHERTON,
J. H. GOLDSMITH,
Committee.

Now, as to the reasons that all of the Police Committee did not sign the order, Chairman McLendon said it was not necessary that any but the original committee should sign the order, but I made two or three trips to Alderman Langston's store and did not find him. I also visited the office of Alderman McDuffie, and did not find him. Alderman Young was present, and was promptly invited in by the Chairman. So the public will see that I meant no disrespect to any of the Committee, and I was fully sustained in what I did by the Committe. Now, with this explanation, I dismiss the subject for good, knowing, as I do, that the public is not interested.

JOHN THOMAS, Chief Marshal.

First Ward Democratic Club.

A meeting of the Democratic Club was held last night at Engine House No. 4.

The object of the meeting being stated, Mr. J. A. Anderson offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it is desirable, in order to secure that harmony essential to success, that the Democratic nominations for candidates for Mayor and Councilmen should be held in all the wards in the city on the same day; and

Whereas the Democratic Clubs of the Sixth and Third Wards have adopted Saturday, the 11th day of October, proximo, as the day on which they will hold their nominations for Mayor and Aldermen, and have invited their wards to agree to nominate on the same day; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Democratic Club of the First Ward, 1st. That the nomination for candidates for Mayor and two Councilmen to represent the First Ward, will be held on Saturday the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 6 o'clock, A. M., and 6½ o'clock, P. M., at the usual place of holding nominations in said Ward, if that place can be obtained, and if not, then at some other place on Broad street, between Mitchell and Hunter.

Resolved, 2d. That the President of this Club appoint three managers to conduct said nomination, to be presided over by himself; one of said managers to receive legal votes of this ward—the other two to keep the ballot box.

Resolved further, That the President appoint three clerks to keep three lists of voters, with their names and the number of the ticket voted by each.

Resolved further, That the votes cast in said ward for Mayor shall, after being counted over, be returned for consolidation with the vote in the other wards, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the city shall be declared the nominee for Mayor, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the ward for Alderman be declared the nominees for Aldermen.

Resolved further, That we, as a Club, regret that one of the candidates from this ward is absent, and that we most respectfully request his friends to telegraph him to return immediately in order that he may be present on the above day of nomination.

Resolved further, That having abiding confidence in the patriotism, honesty and wisdom of the people, we pledge all honorable efforts to the nominees of the Democratic party for Mayor and Aldermen.

Resolved further, That the remaining wards in the city be earnestly requested to hold their nominations on the 11th day of October next.

Mr. David Maher said he desired to see a fair nomination, and hoped such measures would be adopted as would secure a fair election of candidates that will give satisfaction to the people.

On motion the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Joseph H. Smith, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Democratic Club of the First Ward, it is as much the duty of every Conservative voter of the city to vote against all independent candidates professing to be Democrats or Conservatives while running against the regular nominees of the party, as it is their duty to vote against regular Radical nominees.

Resolved, That while this club expressly disclaims the right or purpose to interfere in the choice of candidates, except as individuals exercising equal prerogatives with others, it does claim the right and declare their earnest intention not only to throw the whole of its influence and party organization against Radical candidates, but also in accordance with the foregoing resolution to declare all bolters from this organization or the Democratic party and self-constituted candidates in opposition to the regular nominees in all respects to be at variance with the true principles of Democracy, and more demoralizing in its effects than the open advocacy of Radicalism itself.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Club be instructed to furnish the President of each Ward Club with a copy of these resolutions, with a view to secure perfect harmony and concert of action throughout the entire city.

Mr. J. Thomas Spence being present, was called on. He entertained the Club with a very pungent and well timed speech.

Dr. J. M. Boring being called on, announced his candidacy as an Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and referred to his record as an evidence that if elected, he would do what he believed was best for the whole city.

Mr. Sam. Wells, offered the following:

Resolved, That our immediate representatives be respectfully requested to use their every effort to repeal the Registry Law.

Which, after considerable discussion, participated in by J. A. Anderson, J. M. Boring, Mr. Thornton, D. Maher, and others.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the subject matter was referred to that portion of Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee living in the city.

POPULAR HATS.—Lewis H. Clarke is astonishing the natives with handsome hats. The best styles and the latest styles may be found at his store in James' Block. Call on him, and you will not leave without a chapeau. Try it!

MILLINERY.—Do you want millinery goods? Call on Mrs. McCormick, Whitehall street, and see one of the handsomest stocks to be found anywhere.

BE CAREFUL.—We call attention to a card elsewhere advising cautious action in selecting the time for the nomination, consider the matter well!

Stinging Back Grab Talk.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC PRESS DRAGS ITS DEMOCRATIC BACK PAY CONGRESSMEN BEFORE THE BAR OF AN INDIGNANT PARTY OPINION.

RIGHTEOUS WORDS.

From the Utica Observer—Democrat.]

Those interesting individnals who imagine that the political party to which they belong monopolize all the virtue, patriotism and honesty that there is in the country are referred to the administration organs if they are in search of edifying reading matter and if they happen to be Republicans. But if they chance to be Democrats we cannot promise them much comfort from a perusal of these columns. It is no part of our duty to obscure the sins or cloak the knavery of those who act with us politically. The journals which condone every crime and wink at every iniquity perpetrated within the ranks of the "regular" organization doubtless have their mission to fulfill; but these times, when bad management and worse morals are bringing forth bitter fruit, we take it that a majority of our people want plain speech and no shielding of rouges. We have now to deal with the Democratic Congressmen from the State of New York who have pocketed their allotment of the back-pay plunder. Here is the list:

Dwight Townsend, Thomas Kinsella, Henry W. Slocum, Robert B. Roosevelt, Smith Ely, Sr., Fernando Wood, J. H. Tuthill, J. M. Warren, John Rogers, John M. Carroll, and William Williams. Of these eleven gentleman only one, Fernando Wood, of New York City, was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress. The other ten have apparently made up their minds to retire from public life, and they imagine, perhaps, that by obscuring themselves they can escape censure. They are wonderfully and wofully mistaken. We have waited patiently, still hoping against hope that they would hear and heed the voice of the public indignation which has swept like a roar through the State. We have waited in vain, and it becomes our duty now to address them in phrases which will admit of no misconstruction.

They must not—they shall not—sink into utter obscurity until they have settled their accounts with the State, the people, the party. Gentlemen of the Forty-second Congress: Democratic Representatives from New York! Your moral right to the back plunder which lines your pockets is precisely the same as the moral right of the thief who opens the Treasury with a burglar's jimmy is to the "swag" which he carries away. No sophistry about constitutional measures will deceive your constituents for a moment. Said Sydney Smith, in the form of a question which carries its own answer, "Are nonsense and corruption a bit the better for being enacted?" You were elected to serve at $5,000 a year. That was the distinct understanding between you and your masters, the people. If you had struck for higher wages any time before the election of 1872, there would have been no difficulty in dealing with you. Every man among you would have been condemned and repudiated in the party councils. You would have no reputations to forfeit, no power to hurt the Democracy at the present time. The clause in the Constitution which permits Congress to fix its own pay was never designed to be used as a means of opening the Treasury doors on the last day of the session and abstracting therefrom $1,500,000. It was a constitutional measure only in the same sense that it would be constitutional for Congressmen to divide among themselves all the public land and all the public money and call it their pay. You understand this. You can not stuff your ears with wads of greenbacks so effectually as to drown the voice of universal reproach. Your duty is clear and imperative. Before the 1st of October you must return each man an allottment of the back pay plunder to the Treasury of the United States, where it belongs. It is no excuse for you to say that the Republican party, being in a clear majority in both Houses of Congress, and controling the President, is politically responsible for the salary steal. Everybody admits that. But you are personally responsible; and your personal guilt reflects on the party which has honored you. You must not expect to gain much in popular esteem by returning the money at this late day. It may as well be understood that you act from no very fine sense of honor or honesty, but in answer to the voice of the people, which in this case at least is an echo of the voice of God, commanding amid the thunders of Sinai, "Thou shalt not steal." Now a word to the Democrats of our State. If these guilty Congressmen do not return their back pay before the Convention meets on the first of October, it will become necessary to adopt a resolution which will fairly reflect the views of the people. No general censure will serve the purpose at all. No mincing phrases or dainty expressions will be tolerated, The recreant Representatives must be pointed out and held up to the scorn of the party. They must be branded so plainly that the mark will stick, to prevent them from ever again creeping into places of public trust. Let the timid counsellors retire, and the bold men who represent the unterrified Democracy come to the front.

Market Reports—From Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ATLANTA, September 27, 1873.

Flour—Fancy, $10 50a11; extra family, $9 50a10 00; family $8 50a9 00; extra $7 25a8 00 superfine, $6 00a6 50; fine $4a6.

Wheat—Red, $1 50a1 60; amber $1 65a1 75; choice white, $1 70a1 80.

Lime—40a50c per bushel.

Corn—Yellow, 78a80c by car load, and white 80a82½c. order lots.

Meal, 82½a85c.

Lard—Tierce, 10a10½; kegs and buckets, 11½a11¾.

Bacon—clear sides 12; clear rib 11½; shoulders 10½. Sugar cured hams 15½a16.

Bulk—clear sides 11; clear rib 10¾; long clear sides 10½; shoulders 8 3-4.

Hay—$1 50a1 65.

Oats, feed 55a60; seed 60a65.

Rye—$1 25a 1 35 per bushel.

Barley—new—$1 50a1 75 per bushel.

Coal—Lump, by car load, at 26c; blacksmith, 23½.

COFFEE—Prime to choice Rio 26½a28½.

Iron Ties—Arrow, 9 1-2 per pound.

Bagging—2 lbs. 16a16 1-2; 2 1-8 lbs. 17, 2 1-4 lbs. 17 1-2. Gunny 13 1-2a14.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 27, 3 o'clock, P. M.
REMARKS—The market is improving.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton—No market; entirely nominal. We quote quiet at 14a14½ cents.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial.—Gold, buying at 1 12; selling at 1 14. Silver, buying at 1 04, selling 1 08.

Exchange—Buying at 1-4 off, selling par. Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 63 65 7s, 86a88; new Georgia bonds at State Treasury, 8 per cent. not taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s [illegible] a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 86a88; Georgia Rail Road bonds, 93a95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 80a82; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Central Railroad stock, 75a78. Rome city 7s, 68a72 Savannah 83. Atlanta National Bank stock 1 25.

MONEY commands 2a2½ per cent. readily.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Prints—Wamsutta, 8; Bedford, 8. Amoskeag, 9½; Arnold, 9; Albions, 11; Sprague, 11; Richmond, 11; Dunnells, 11. Garner 10½.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 11½; 7-8 10c.; yarns $1 50; sewing and knitting thread 50c

Sheetings, etc.—Graniteville—8-4sheetings, 8 per yard, 7-8 sheetings 10 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 11 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drills 12 per yard. Augusta—3-4 shirtings 8 per yard; 7-8 shirtings 10 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 11½ per yard, 7-8 drill 12 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Monitour goods are a 1-2 cent under the above quotations.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

SUGARS—We quote: New Orleans, in hogsheads, 9a11 for fair to choice; Demarra 12; clarified white 12; do yellow 11½a11¾; A coffee 12½; extra C do 12 1-4; Porto Rico 10½a11; yellow C 10a11.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans 70a75; Common, 27 in hhds; bbls. 32; refined syrups 45a75.

COFFEE—Market firm; we quote Rio, common to choice, 26a28 1-2; Laguayra, 30; Java 30a33.

NAILS—We quote at $5 50 for 10ds, and 25c additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote Virginia, $3; Liverpool, $2 15a2 20 per sack.

CANDLES—We quote star 19½a20 per pound.

FISH—We quote as follows: Half barrels, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $9, $7 50 and $6; in kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $1 75, $1 60 and $1 40.

PEPPER—We quote at 28a30.

SPICE—We quote at 18a20.

GINGER—We quote at 16a17.

CRACKERS—5 3-4a12.

SODA—We quote firm; 8 in kegs; 9 in boxes.

RICE—We quote at 9½a10. Inferior 8a9.

TEAS—We quote Imperial at $1a1 50; Young Hyson $1 15a1 50; Black 75a$1 25; Gunpowder $1a1 50.

POWDER—Dupont $7 50; Sycamore Mills $7 50; blasting $5; fuse per 100 feet 65.

SHOT—We quote patent $2 90a3 00; Buck $3 15a3 25.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky per gallon $1; Robertson county $1 25a3; Bourbon $1 25a5 50; corn whisky $1 15a2

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50a4 50 per dozen.

SOAP—We quote at 5a8c per lb, or $3a4 50 per box.

Atlanta Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—Rough peaches 4a4½; peeled 7a14.

EGGS—25a27½.

POTATOES—Sweet 80ca$1. Irish $1 per bushel; per barrel $3 50a4 00.

FEATHERS—We quote at ;75a80 for prime selections; mixed 65a70.

BEESWAX—27a28c.

RAGS—3½a4.

POULTRY—We quote 18a23.

BUTTER—We quote good country at 30; Tennessee, 30a35.

ONIONS—In demand at $1 75a2 00 per bushel.

WOOL—washed 35a40c; unwashed 25.

Atlanta Live Stock Market.

Arrived—Seven car loads mules and horses, two car loads hogs and cattle.

CATTLE—2 1-2a3½ cents gross; choice Tennessee 4 cents.

HOGS—5½ cents gross. Sheep 3½c; Tennessee 4a4½.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Clover $8; timothy $5; orchard grass $3; blue grass $3; herd's grass $3 50.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at $1 50 per bunch all numbers.

CANDLES—We quote stick candy 14½a16; common fancy 17a25.

TOBACCO—Common sound 43a45; low medium 47a50; medium 52a55; fine 60a70; extra fine 80a$1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 13. Princess twist 85.

IRON—Bar iron $4 25 two horse tyer; axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels, Ames', $15 50; horse and mules shoes 8a9; horse shoe nails 20a30.

CHEESE—Factory 16½. State cheese 12½a15.

OIL—Kerosene 28.

LEATHER.—Sole, hemlock good damaged 25½a28; good 29a33. White oak 40a50. Black upper 40a55.

HIDES—We quote dry, 15a18; green salted 7 1-2a8½.

BLUE BUCKETS—2 75 per dozen.

Tallow 7a8c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

TO BUY GOOD MILK COW—ONE RAISED IN ATLANTA AND CAN BE GUARANTEED.

Address W,
sept28-d1t P. O. Box 516, City.

NOTICE.

THROUGH train over the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line, making close connection for New York, will leave the Union Passenger Depot, Sunday 6 A. M., 28th instant.

NOTICE—First through train to day, Sunday, September 28th. sep28-dtf

RETURNED.

I HAVE returned from my Northern trip, and am ready to attend to the necessities of my patients.

ARTHUR FORD, Dentist,
sep28-d1t Corner Broad and Alabama street.

For Sale

WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE CENTER OF ATLANTA, in a good neighborhood,

FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

enclosed, with a good 4 room house and necessary out-buildings, over 300 choice fruit trees 2 to 3 years old, grapes, etc. One-half of the land cleared and in good condition; balance in small timber.

Price $2,800—$1,000 cash, balance in one and two years with interest.

Address. M.
sep28-deo2w Key Box 123, Atlanta, Ga.

EMPIRE STEAM PLAINING MILLS,

Atlanta, Georgia.

PECK'S PLAINING MILL CO. PROPRIETORS,

SUCCESSOPS TO

J. C. PECK & CO.

[J. C. PECK, JOHN ELLSWORTH, W. G. ASHLEY, L. H. HALL, WM. JENNINGS.

HAVE a large stock of Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Paints and Glass on hand, and are constantly manufacturing Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Scrolls, Door and Window Frames, etc. We propose to take COTTON at reasonable prices in payment for our goods or work. Will be pleased to fill orders for good goods at fair prices, and will take in payment CASH or COTTON. PECK'S PLAINING MILL COMPANY.
sep28-d2w.

NOTICE.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1873.

OUR customers are authorized to remit us currency at our expense.

COCHRAN, McLEAN & CO.,
sep27-d1w. 462 Broadway, New York.

DRESS GOODS!

LOUIS de SAULLES & CO.,

Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets.

WE have opened our entire stock of

DRESS GOODS

and ask for an examination and comparison of our stock, for it is so complete in every particular that we feel satisfied that the taste of all can be pleased. We guarantee our prices to be as low as the same quality of goods can be bought anywhere, and call particular attention to our

BLACK SILKS,

IRISH POPLINS,

CAMEL'S HAIR

CASHMERES,

SATINES,

ALPACAS,

and a large variety of lower priced goods.

We will receive

JAMES' LOAN CERTIFICATES

in payment of amounts due us for goods till further notice. sep28-dtf

TO THE LADIES.

GRAND special auction sale of imported

REAL LACES

by the Live Auction House of Mayson & Norman, J. H. Barrett Auctioneer, Thursday morning 23 October, 10 o'clock. This is the only invoice of imported Real Laces ever offered in Atlanta. The stock consists of Lace Handkerchiefs, hand work; Lace Shawls, hand work; Lace Curtains, hand work; Lace Veils, hand work; Lace Collars, hand work; Lace Skirts and other articles too numerous to mention. The above goods are guaranteed Real Hand Made imported direct from Brussels and Malines. Goods will be on exhibition Tuesday and every day until day of sale. sep28-d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 27th day of Sept. A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. H. Chamberlin, of the county of Bartow and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
sep18-d1t

COTTON WANTED.

COTTON will be received and held for account of those indebted to me in lieu of money until it can be sold. Shipments may be made by merchants or farmers who wish to avail themselves of this offer, to the subscriber or to either of the warehouse men in Atlanta, or to J. W. Lathrop & Co., Savannah, Georgia; or to Frisbee, Roberts & Co., New York City. Send me warehouse or railroad receipts, and your indebtedness will be made easy.

Customers wishing to store at other places can arrange with me by correspondence.

Respectfully,
A. K. SEAGO,
Wholesale Merchant.

I still offer on favorable terms a large stock of
CORN,
FLOUR,
BACON,
SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
CANVASSED HAMS,
BULK SIDES
LONG AND SHORT,
LARD—BARRELS,
KEGS, AND
CANS.
SUGAR,
TOBACCO, GROCERIES, BAGGING, TIES, ETC.,
A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.
sep28-d1w

Programme of "Dickens Party."

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE.

Parties in costume will meet at the Breakfast Room, there arrange for Grand March by the Committee, viz: Capt. Harry Jackson, Col. E. T. Hoyl, Capt. Joe Morgan, and proceed, at 9 o'clock, promptly, to the Ball Room, at the door of which Colonel Adair will announce the characters represented as they enter.

The impression has gone out that only the parties in costume will be allowed to dance, which is altogether erroneous.

Tickets $1.

By order of the President. sep 28,2t

Executors' Sale.

Georgia, Taliaferro County.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE COURT of Ordinary of Greene county, passed 1st Monday in August last, will be sold at the Court House door in Crawfordville, between the lawful hours of sale, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT, a tract of land in said county of Taliaferro, containing about 272 acres, adjoining lands of Mrs. L. B. Standifer, Daniel Ogletree, Absalom G. Evans and others, sold as the property of Littleberry Jackson, deceased, for the benefit of legatees and creditors.

Terms of sale—Cash. October 1, 1873.

M. W. LEWIS, Ex'or,
T. J. JACKSON, Ex'trix.
sept 28-1swiw.

Administrator's Sale.

Georgia, Campbell County.

ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT, will be sold, at the Court House door in Fairburn, in said county, within the lawful hours of sale, lot of land, Number Fifty-five, in the Ninth District of Fayette originally, but now Campbell county, sold as the property of James R. Bradbury, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Said place has a dwelling house and gin and gin house. Terms, cash. September 26, 1873.

M. H. WOODDALL,
Adm'r of James R. Bradbury, deceased.
sep 28-wtds.

VALUABLE

FACTORY AND FARMING PROPERTY

FOR SALE!

BY leave of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia the undersigned offers at private sale the property near Covington, in Newton county, Georgia, known as the Steadman's Factory Property, consisting of about 4,000 acres of land on Yellow River.

On the place are two factory buildings, one of them brick 60x40 feet, containing 2,000 spindles, and the other machinery for making yarn, a machine shop for repairs and a set of wool cards; the other of wood 40x32 feet, containing 840 cap spindles.

Also, a building containing a cotton gin and screw.

Also, a saw mill with a circular saw, a Woodworth planing machine, and a shingle machine.

Also, a good grist and flouring mill with three runs of stones, well arranged for custom and merchant grinding.

The upper fall is 42 feet in about 200 yards, measuring from the top of the present dam, which is 4 feet high. Half a mile below is another fall of 22 feet. The bottom and banks of the river are of hard granite. The power at the upper fall has been estimated by Mr. Boddeh, a skillful engineer, at 1,000 horse power; that at the lower fall at 500 horse power, at low stages of water.

At the lower place is a good new stone race over 200 yards long; also, an unfinished wooden building with machinery for the manufacture of fertilizers.

At the upper place are two good dwelling houses, a store, blacksmith shop and about 40 dwelling houses for operatives.

Much of the land is of good quality for cultivation having a fair proportion of open land and forest. There are 14 separate farming settlements, having dwelling houses for tenants.

The factory buildings are about three miles from Covington depot on the Georgia Railroad, to which point there is a good road. The distance from Atlanta is about 40 miles, from Augusta about 130 miles.

This property is offered for sale as the property of Enoch Steadman, bankrupt.

The undersigned may be addressed at Cartersville, Ga. AMOS T. AKERMAN,
sep28-d4t&w1t Assignee.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE,

Broadway and Twenty-First Street,

New York,

S. E. CRITTENDEN, PROPRIETOR,

(Late Proprietor of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.)

Transient Board Four Dollars per Day.

Special Arrangements made for Board with Families from the South who wish to spend a few weeks in the city.

This Hotel is located in the most central part of the city. Several lines of street cars and stages continually passing the door, makes it desirable for parties on business or pleasure.

The Proprietor is desirous of making this Hotel Headquarters for his Southern friends.
june4-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GA.,

S. N. PAPOT & CO., Proprietors.

ASSISTED BY

E. C. COFFIN, late of the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida.

W. N. MAYSON, late of the Continental Philadelphia.

JOHN E. POOLE, Pulaski House, Savannah.
une20-dtf

Four Spanish Jacks,

IMPORTED per Spanish bark Providencia, from Barcelona, Spain. They are in

FINE ORDER,

From four to six years old, and from fourteen to sixteen hands high. Can be seen at Pendleton, South Carolina, which place can be reached by the Air-Line Railroad, from Atlanta, Georgia, to Seneca City—the distance from Atlanta to Pendleton being about 10 miles. For particulars apply to

W. P. HALL,
aug24-1aw4w. Pendleton, S.C.

THE RUMAN HEART.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

Thou knowest the heart, oh, Father!
And only Thou canst know
Its trials and temptations—
Its silent, secret woe.
No eye can scan its working,
Great spirit, save Thine own!
Its innermost recesses
Are known to Thee alone!

Thou knowest the heart, oh, Father!
The lines of baleful sin
Will seldom mark the human face
Ere while it lurks within.
And there are those who walk the earth
From all suspicion free,
Who, when thy jewels are made up,
Will have no part in Thee.

Thou knowest the heart, oh, Father,
Thou all its faults can see!
And Thou wilt read it truly,
And judge it tenderly.
And many a mourning sinner,
By man despised and bann'd,
May, when his deeds are recon'd,
Be found at Thy right hand.

Thou knowest the heart, oh, Father!
Thou King, all Kings above!
And we may safely trust Thee,
For Thou art LOVE—ALL love!
Oh, glorious tru'h! Oh solace!
How vain were human bliss,
If only man could judge us,
And there were no world but this!

A DUCAL DIAMOND DEALER

The Death of Queen Victoria's Opulent Kinsman.

Geneva Falling Heir to the Colossal Fortune which was once Bequeathed to the Son of Napoleon and Eugenie.

A Splendid Funeral and a Magnificent Mausoleum.

Friedrich August Wilhelm Karl, late Duke of Brunswick, who died last month at Geneva, Switzerland, was born at Brunswich, October 30, 1804. Succeeding his father, under tutelage, in 1815, he took into his own hands, on the nineteenth anniversary of his birth, the government of his little dukedom, containing then as now a population about half that of the city of Brooklyn. He was not liked by the people. His eccentricities were too marked to suit his solid and stolid subjects; so in September, 1830, they rose in revolt against him. Hastily collecting the family plate, the vast stores of gold and silver belonging to the treasury, and the valuable gems which had adorned the persons of a long line of Brunswicks, he sought safety in flight, and never afterward attempting to regain his sovereigaty, made his abode in Paris, London, and other capitals, as his fancy dictated.

Possessed of almost boundless wealth and inheriting a noble name, the young exile had unlimited opportunities to make himself honored. His income was no less than

$5,000,000 A YEAR,

and he owned the finest collection of jewels ever brought together by a private person. He was accomplished and witty; but with all his opportunities he was not looked upon as a desirable acquaintance, and the doors of nearly all the royal houses of Europe were closed against him. For forty years he was more talked of than any other man of the century, but never in words of respect or praise. He was a sort of mountebank in the eyes of the world—an over-rich clown, remarkable only for his fortune and his follies. He was a desperate gambler, spent thousands upon thousands on balloons, horses, wines and women; but with all his lavish expenditure of money he secured but few friends, and up to the time of his death was almost alone in the world.

Charles of Brunswick was one of the most accomplished epicures in Europe, and as a judge of wines he had few equals and no superiors. His dinners were models of taste, and his company wild and witty like himself; but the symposiarch was never happy even in the enjoyment of every delicacy that gold could buy. He was constantly tortured by the

FEAR OF BEING POISONED.

His precautions against coming to his death by deadly drugs were of so peculiar a nature as to make him the laughing stock of Paris and the object of all London's unbounded disgust. His cooks were bound by solemn oath to serve him faithfully; paid detectives were employed to watch the cooks; other detectives kept an eye on these; and to make assurance doubly sure, every dish sent from the kitchen to his table was locked under the eye of his trustiest servant.

Duke Charles was the ward and kinsman of two kings of England—George IV and William IV—and an intimate friend of Louis Napoleon before he became Emperor of the French; but at the Court of St. James and at the Tuileries he was never a welcome guest. The high moral tone of the former was shocked at the dreadful stories that were wafted from all quarters concerning the Duke's recklessness; and at the latter, although the Tuileries could hardly be set as an example of propriety and purity, he was received with a coolness bordering on rudeness; and on more than one occasion was positively insulted. But Charles always stood up for the Empire, and it was only when it made way for the republic, so-called, that he disappeared from France and betook himself to Switzerland, where his useless, wasted life came to an end.

The will of the eccentric Duke was opened at the Registry office in Geneva, August 10. It directed that the body should be examined by five medical men to determine whether or not death had been caused by poison; and that after the post-mortem examination the remains should be embalmed or petrified. Provision was made for a princely funeral and for the erection of a costly mausoleum in which the body should be deposited. This mausoleum, the will directed, should be modeled after the Scaglieri tomb at Verona, one of the most magnificent specimens of the sculptor's art extant, and should contain an equestrian statue of the Duke, with statues of his father and grandfather in bronze and marble. Testamentary executors were forbidden to make any compromise with the Duke's relatives, Prince William of Brunswick, the ex-King of Hanover, his son, the Duke of Cambridge, or any other member of the family, and were enjoined to endeavor to obtain possession of what should remain of the property of the Brunswick family in Hanover, Prussia, and elsewhere. All the Duke's landed and personal property, including his jewels, the celebrated onyx vase, and the property retained at Brunswick since 1830, was bequeathed to the city of Geneva.

A MR. SMITH,

an Englishman, was named as administrator general, and was to receive a bequest of $200,000. The will was dated Geneva, March 5, 1871, and was written and signed by the Duke. The real property left is valued at $5,000,000. The instructions as to the disposal of the body have all been obeyed. The funeral was observed on the 29th ult. The car used to bear the remains to the vault, is the same, says *Galignani's Messenger*, that bore the remains of Louis XVIII, of the Duke de Morry, and of Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia. Business was suspended in the city during the time of the funeral. The religious ceremonies were according to the Lutheran form, and at the grave M. Lerover, President of the Administrative Council, delivered a funeral oration, expressive of the gratitude the Genevese owe to the deceased Duke.

Just before the death of Duke Charles it was currently rumored in London that the

EX-EMPRESS

had paid three visits to him in the hope of inducing him to change his will in favor the Prince Imperial. The report, however, is contradicted by the London *Daily News*, which asserts that Eugenie was never in Geneva, and that she has never seen the Duke of Brunswick since September 4, 1870. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that at one time it was very generally believed that the young Prince Imperial was to be the heir of Charles' vast wealth. "It happens to fall within my knowledge," writes a correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, "that years ago that eccentric Prince, the Duke of Brunswick, made the Prince Imperial his sole legatee, thus leaving his millions to the heir of a civil list of a million a year. He informed the Emperor of this intention and forwarded to him a schedule of his many investments. It was this schedule found at the Tuileries, among the Emperor's private papers, by the insurgents of the 4th of September, that gave rise to the fable of the hoarded wealth which Napoleon is said to have placed in English, Dutch and other securities. Since the Emperor's death it has been proved how poor a man he died. Not the least singular part of the story is that, immediately on the fall of the Empire the Duke of Brunswick revoked the disposition of his vast fortune—which would now indeed be invaluable to one who has but little more than a great name for inheritance—and cast about for some other object sufficiently and securely wealthy to justify the demise of further riches. He was residing at the flourishing city of Geneva, and it seems to have struck him that the ancient Swiss republic was possessed of a vigorous and stable existence, and Geneva of abundant resources. Accordingly, on the 5th of March, 1871, carefully excluding all his relatives, he devised the whole of his real and personal estate to that city, subject only to the charge of a princely funeral and the erection of a magnificent mausoleum, in which his embalmed or petrified remains are to be entombed amid statues of bronze and marble."

THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS.

The Duke was a great diamond fancier and one of the shrewdest diamond dealers. By the people with whom he came in social contact he was called the King of Diamonds, but the Israelites with whom he dealt, and who found it impossible to get the better of him in a bargain, called him the Knave of Diamonds. So accurate was his knowledge of the various kinds, and so well acquainted had he become by experience with modes of dealing practised by the various diamond merchants, brokers and peddlers, throughout Europe, that he felt perfectly secure in trading with the most knowing of the tribe. The collection of precious stones that he "conveyed" from the palace of his fathers—and to which he had no legal title, perhaps—was already a large and valuable one; but the Duke was not satisfied. He wanted more, and immediately after going into exile began to practice as an amateur collector. He at first bought small diamonds of two or three carats, but as his experience and means increased—for his immense revenue from rents was not allowed him by the Government of Brunswick until 1835—he made purchases of larger and more costly gems. His peculiar liking seemed to be for pear-shaped diamonds, which he purchased singly at moderate prices and matched by pairs. Then their value was trebled and quadrupled. He soon became noted as the holder of choice gems, and whenever a great dealer wished to match a diamond he was sure to come to the Duke at last, and pay to him for the coveted stone many times the original price. He was a hard dealer. When a jeweler in an embarrassed condition found it necessary to offer his gems to the Duke, the the princely dealer was never known to be magnanimous or liberal, but invariably took advantage of the poor man's distress to purchase his wares at much less than their real worth.

A volume of anecdotes concerning the Duke as a diamond dealer might easily be collected from the books and journals of his time; but among them all not one will be found in which he figures as a victim. A story that had an extensive circulation twenty years ago, and that is undoubtedly true, since the persons interested never contradicted it, will serve as a fitting colophon to the sketch of this remarkable man's career.

One Levy, a wealthy London jewel dealer, owned, among a large number of most valuable pearls, a large pear-shaped drop of remarkable size and weight. But for a single flaw—a dark grayish ring that encircled it—it would have been exceedingly valuable. Levy had had frequent dealings with the Duke of Brunswick, to whom he was in the habit of exhibiting whatever rare or beautiful gems he had purchased. Failing to dispose of the flawed pearl he took it to Paris and showed it to the Duke. "I will give you 2,000 francs for it," said the Duke. "Give me 2,500 and you shall have it," replied Levy. The Duke refused, and after much chaffering and swearing, in which both dealers indulged *ad libitum*, the jeweler departed,

TAKING THE PEARL BACK

to London with him. One day Levy showed the pearl to a lapidary, who offered to remove the imperfection. The offer was accepted, and the pearl came forth from the workman's hands a marvel of beauty, and worth now five times the price at which it had been held. Not finding a purchaser in London, Levy took it again to Paris and exultingly showed it to the Duke, without, however, telling him that the pearl was the same they had chaffered about before. "What is your price?" said the Duke. "Just 12,500 francs," said Levy; and to his astonishment the sum was paid on the spot, without a moment's hesitation. The secret was soon explained. That evening the jeweler sought his customer at a cafe and taunted him with having paid for the pearl five times as much as he could have bought it for two months before. "Tenez," said the Duke quietly, as he drew a jewel case from his pocket. "See here. Do you think, you rascal Jew, that I do not know my business?" So saying he opened the casket and exhibited to the chagrined dealer two gloriously beautiful pearls—exact matches—one of which he knew had been his that very day. "Voila!" said the Duke, with a grin and a chuckle that shook his fat body like a bag of jelly; "which is your pearl, mon ami? and what is it worth now?"

The cunning Duke had been for years searching for a match for his pearl, and he had secured one at last at less than one-half what he expected and was willing to pay for it.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block. Interest allowed by agreement on long deposits. june1-dly

H. H. CARLTON & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Athens, Georgia. july23-d6mo

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. june7-dly

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 47 WHITEhall street, Atlanta, Ga. june7-dly

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—dtf

DR. J. B. MURPHY, Resident Dentist. Office over Richards' Book Store, Alabama st. From a practical experience of thirty years, I feel confident that I can meet the wants of all who may need the services of a practical dentist. aug24-d6m

LAWYERS.

JESSE M. GOSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office—Corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga. sep2—d3mo

FRANK P. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
Office with Colonel L. E. Bleckley, corner Peachtree and Harris streets. aug27-1y

E. J. KIKER. J. N. KIKER.

KIKER & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Calhoun, Georgia, (office over Boaz & Brown's store), will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit; Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Georgia. sep4— june4—d1y

M. VAN ESTES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of the Western Circuit, Supreme Court of the State, and in the District Court of the United States at Atlanta. july18-d3m

JASPER N. DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july13-d12m

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections and bankrupt matters june20-d1y

LLOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States june10—d1yr

L. S. ROAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the Courts of the Talisposa Circuit. Special attention given to cases in Bankruptcy and Collections. Remittances made promptly. june28-d6m

J. H. TURNER, Attorney at Law, Forsyth, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Flint Circuit, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to collections. july4-d6m

GEORGE N. LESTER. WM. S. THOMSON.

LESTER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Office in Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. july13-d6m

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr18—d1y

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. ap27-1y

RICHAT LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13-d1y

McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Flint Circuit, in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. june7-d1y

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. june1-d1y

J. C. FAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga. june4-d1y

W. R. RANKIN, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office—Front room over Boaz & Barrett's Store. may27-d1y

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and give attention to collections and other claims. mar16—d1y

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 33, Capitol building. mar. 9-d1y

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19-d12

Business Directory of other Cities.

AUGUSTA, GA.

JOHN W. BESSMAN, Wholesale Dealer in Choice Liquors, and Agent for John Gibson's Son & Co., Philadelphia. 287 Broad street.

W. A. RAMSEY, Agent. The People's Clothier. 286 Broad street.

MYERS & MARCUS, Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Clothing. 274 Broad street.
J. MYERS. S. MARCUS.

CENTRAL HOTEL—MRS. THOMAS, Proprietress.

GREENE & ROSSIGNOL, Successors to Wm. H. Tutt, Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Corks, Sponges, and Druggists' Sundries, 264 Broad street.

A. MENDLESON, Rectifier and Wholesale Liquor Dealer, 295 Broad street.
J. C. MASSENGALE, Traveling Agent.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BANKS.

BANK OF CHARLESTON, (N. Banking Association.) 12 Broad street.
WM. B. BURDEN, Cashier. A. S. JOHNSON, President.
☞ Capital, $600,000.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN BATES & CO., 124 Meeting street.

E. W. MARSHALL & CO., 143 Meeting street.

JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO., 41 Hayne street.

JOHN G. MILNOR & CO., 135 Meeting street.

HARDWARE.

HART & CO., 39 Hayne street.

J. E. ADGEE & CO., 139 Meeting street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. F. FLEMING & CO., 2 Hayne street.

E. S. STODDARD & CO., 165 Meeting street.

T. M. BRISTOLL & CO., 149 Meeting street.

MILLINER, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND WHITE GOODS.

JOHN S. FAIRLY & CO., 37 Hayne and Market street

STOVES, TINWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Etc.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD & CO., 29 Hayne street.

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

EDMONDS T. BROWN, (of late firm of T. D. Fleming,) 43 Hayne street.

GROCERIES.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., 1 and 3 Hayne street.

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., 197 and 199 East Bay

O. F. WIETERS, 131 East Bay.

STEFFENS, WERNER & DUCKER, 98 East Bay, 28, 30 and 32 Vendue Range.

W. H. CHAFER & CO., 65 and 307 East Bay.

WAGENER, MONSEES & CO., 165 and 163 East Bay and 2 and 4 Queen street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Meeting street, corner Hasel.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

C. BART & CO., 55, 57 and 59, Market street.

PAUL WELCH & CO., 215 East Bay.

CLOTHING.

EDWIN BATES & CO., 124 Meeting street.

I. FAIR & CO., 203 King street.

JOHN G. MILNER & CO., 135 Meeting street.

DOOR, BLIND AND SASH FACTORY

P. P. TOALE, Factory—Holbeck's Wharf; Salesroom and Office, 20 Hayne street.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

I. H. HALL & CO., 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8, Market street.

GENERAL COMMISSION—FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.

J. N. ROBSON, 68 East Bay, 112 Atlantic Wharf.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

MANTOUE & CO., Proprietors of the Charleston Branch Havana Cigar Factory, "LaValentina." 118 East Bay.

TINSMITHS AND PLUMBERS' GOODS AND TOOLS.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD & CO., 29 Hayne street.

ATHENS, GA.

SUMMEY & NEWTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, etc.

CHILDS, NICKERSON & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Mill Findings, Agricultural Implements, Chicago Farm Pumps, etc.

A. S. DORSEY, Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries and assorted Merchandise, and Agent for the justly celebrated Sea Fowl Guano.

DUPREE'S OPERA HOUSE, complete in all its appointments; seating capacity 800 persons. Apply to LUCKY & YANCEY.

WASHINGTON, GA.

STUMMER'S HALL, Washington, Ga. For Balls, Concerts, Theatres, etc., apply to JOHN D. FLOYD.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. may 13-1y

JOHN F. REDDING, Attorney at Law, Barnesville Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. my2-1y

MALCOLM H. JOHNSTON, (late of Georgia) Attorney at Law, No. 81, St. Paul street, Baltimore Md. Refers to Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Crawfordville, Ga; Hon. Wm. Hope Hull and Wm. A. Walton Esq., Augusta, Ga.; Gen. A. R. Lawton, Savannah and Col. L. N. Whittle, Macon, Ga. apr13-d6m

MATT. H. SANDWICH, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Thomaston, Georgia. Will practice in the Flint Circuit and in the United States District Courts of Georgia. Office, in Cheney's Building. sep14—d6mo

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediment marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable treatment. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. july8—d&w3m

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming at 1 o'clock, to dinner.
Careful drivers. Terms moderate. sept1—dtf

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GA.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL begin October 6, 1873.

For Catalogues, containing full information, address REV. E. H. MYERS, D. D., President.
C. W. SMITH, Secretary. sep3—d1m

The Live Stove House of the South.

I have returned from the East, where I have purchased

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK

—OF—

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

AND WOODEN WARE,

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron & Tinners' Findings,

HOLLOW-WARE AND STOVES,

Ever Brought to this Market.

I have now in Stock and expect to arrive soon,

30,000 pounds No. 26 and 27 Stove Pipe Iron,
10,000 pounds No. 26 and 27 Pan Iron,
20 bundles Russia Iron,
200 bundles assorted Wire,
1,000 pounds Block Tin,
1,000 pounds Solder,
750 Jno. Savory's Light English Ware—
Wash Pots and Dinner Pots—assorted sizes,
2,000 Stove Pots—assorted sizes,
1,000 Waffle Irons,
2,000 Tea Kettles,
2,000 Fry Pans,
2,000 Griddles,
4,000 pounds Sad Irons,
1,000 Ovens, Skillets and Lids—Jno. Savory's Light English Ware,
250 Loyal Cook Stoves,
150 CHARTER OAK COOK STOVES,
150 Matchless Cook Stoves,
150 No. 6 and 7 Demand Cook Stoves,
150 Atlanta Cook Stoves,
200 Best Cook Stoves,
50 Star Cook Stoves,
350 Heating Stoves—all styles and sizes,
250 Coal Hods,
500 Grates—Plain and Enamelled,
50 Fluting Machines—Latest Improved Styles,
50 Fancy Coal Hods and Vases,
350 dozen Juniper Buckets,
150 dozen Blue Buckets,
150 nests Tubs,
100 dozen Sifters,
50 dozen Coffee Mills,
25 dozen Heavy Horse Buckets,
50 dozen Bread Trays,
50 nests Wood Bowls,
100 nests Wood Measures,
50 racks Sugar Boxes,
25 nests Flour Pails,
50 dozen Brooms,
500 Brittania Dippers,
The largest lot of TIN-WARE ever in the city.
An elegant stock of PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY,

I am prepared to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MERCHANTS and DEALERS

Thanking the public for past patronage I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. B. LANGFORD,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

aug31—dtf

MACON ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. & E. P. TAYLOR,

Macon, Georgia,

DEALERS IN FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES, FROM THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURERS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES FOR CASH.

METALLIC AND WOOD BURIAL CASES

Of the latest styles, beautifully finished, at prices warranted to give satisfaction. aug31—d1

1873. FALL TRADE. 1873

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

SINGLETON, HUNT & CO.

Return thanks to their numerous Merchant customers for the very liberal patronage and confidence extended to them in the past.
They also announce that their Fall and Winter stock of

BOOTS! SHOES!

HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

For 1873, complete in every respect, has been received, to which especial attention is invited.
Increased facilities, with more extended storage room, and a determination not to be undersold, enable them to guarantee prices as low, at all times, as can be obtained in New York City.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

SINGLETON, HUNT & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

49 SECOND STREET and 38 COTTON AVENUE

MACON, GEORGIA.

aug31—dtf

AT MACON, GEORGIA.

DICKEN'S CREATIONS.

The Marvels of the Great Master Genie's.

THE "GOOD GENIE" OF FICTION.

CHARLES DICKEN'S.

There was once a good Genie, with a bright eye and a magic hand, who, being born out of his due time and place, and faling not upon fairy ways, but into the very heart of this great city of London, wherein we write, walked on the solid earth in the nineteenth century in a most spirit-like and delightful dream. He was such a quaint fellow, with so delicious a twist in his vision, that were you and I (and the wise critics) to see straight as an arrow, he saw every thing queer and crooked; but this, you must know, was a terrible defect in the good Genie—a tremendous weakness, for how can you expect a person to behold things as they are, whose eyes are so wrong in his head that they won't even make out a straight mathematical line?

To the good Genie's gaze everything in this rush of life grew queer and confused. The streets were droll, and the twisted windows winked at each other. The river had a voice, crying, "Come down! come down!" and the wind and rain became absolute human entities, with ways of conducting themselves strange beyond expression. Where you see a clock, he saw a face and heard the beating of a heart. The very pump at Aldgate became humanized, and held out its handle like a hand for the good Genie to shake. Amphion was nothing to him. To make the gouty oaks dance hornpipes, and the whole forest go country dancing, was in deed something, but how much greater was the feat of animating stone houses, great dirty rivers, toppling chimneys, staring shop windows, and the laundress's wheezy mangle! Pronounce as we may on the wisdom of the Genie's conduct, no one doubts that the world was different before he came; the same world, doubtless, but a duller, more expressionless world; and perhaps, on the whole, the people in it—especially the poor, struggling people—wanted one great happiness which a wise and tender Providence meant to send.

The Genie came and looked, and, after looking for a long time, began to speak and print; and so magical was his voice, that a crowd gathered round him, and listened breathlessly to every word; and so potent was the charm, that gradually all the crowd began to see everything as the charmer did, (in other words, as the wise critics say, to squint in the same manner), and to smile in the same odd, delighted, bewildered fashion. Never did pale faces brighten more wonderfully! never did eyes that had seen straight so very long, and so very, very sadly, brighten up so amazingly at discovering that, absolutely, every thing was crooked! It was a quaint world, after all, quaint in both laughter and tears, odd over the cradle, comic over the grave, rainbowed by laughter and sorrow in one glorious iris, melting in a thousand beautiful hues. "My name," said the good Genie, "is Charles Dickens, and I have come to make you all—but especially the poor and lowly—brighter and happier." Then, smiling merrily, he waved his hands, and one by one, along the twisted streets, among the grinning windows and the human pumps, quaint figures began to walk, while a low voice told stories of human fairy land, with its ghosts, its ogres, its elves, its good and bad spirits, its fun and frolic, oft culminating in veritable harlequinade, and its dim, dew-like glimmerings of pathos. There was no need any longer for grown up children to sigh and wish for the dear old stories of the nursery. What was Puss in Boots to Mr. Pickwick in his gaiters? What was Tom Thumb, with all his oddities, to poor Tom Pinch playing on his organ all alone up in the left? A new and sweeter Cinderella arose in Little Nell; and brighter and dearer little Jack Horner eating his Christmas pie was found when Oliver Twist appeared and "asked for more."

It was certainly enchanting the earth with a vengeance, when all life became thus marvelously transformed. In the first place, the world was divided, just as old fairy-land had been divided, into good and bad fairies, into beautiful elves and awful ogres, and everybody was either very loving or very spiteful. There were no composite creatures, such as many of our human tale tellers like to describe. Then there was generally a sort of Good Little Boy who played the part of hero, and who ultimately got married to a Good Little Girl, who played the part of heroine.

In the course of their wanderings through human fairy-land, the hero and heroine met all sorts of strange characters—queer-looking fairies, like the brothers Cheeryble, or Mr. Toots, or David Copperfield's aunt, or Mr. Dick, or the convict Magwitch; out-and-out ogres, ready to devour the innocent, and without a grain of goodness in them, like Mr. Quilp, Jonas Chuzzlewit, Fagin the Jew, Carker, with his white teeth, Rogue Riderhood, and Lawyer Tulkinghorn; comical will-o'-the-wisps, or moral imposters, flabby of flesh and sleek of visage, called by such names as Stiggins, Chadband, Snawley, Pecksniff, Bounderby, and Uriah Heep. Strange people, forsooth, in a strange country. Wise critics said that the country was not the world at all, but simply Topsyturvyland, and, indeed, there might have seemed some little doubt about the matter, if every now and again, in the world we are speaking of, there had not appeared a group of poor people with such real laughter and tears that there humanity was indisputable. Scarcely had we lost sight for a moment of the demon Quilp, when whom should we meet but Cobbs and Short sitting mending their wooden figures in the church yard, and not many miles off was Mrs. Jarley, every scrap on whose bones was real human flesh; the Peggotty group living in their upturned boat on the sea-shore, while little Emily watches the incoming tide erasing her tiny footprint on the sand; the Dorrit family, surrounding the sadly comic figure of the Father of the Marshalsea; good Mrs. Richards, and her husband, the stoker, struggling through thorny paths of adversity with never a grumble; Trotty Veck sniffing the delicious fumes of the tripe a good fairy is bringing to him; and Tiny Tim waving his spoon, and crying, "God bless us all!" in the midst of the smiling Cratchit family on Christmas-day.

This was more puzzling still—to find "real life" and "fairy life" blended together most fantastically. It was like that delightful tale of George MacDonald's, where you never can tell truth from fancy, and where you see the country in fairy-land is just like the real country, with cottages (and cooking going on inside), and roads, and flower-gardens, and finger-posts, yet every thing haunted most mysteriously by supernatural creatures. But let the country described by the good Genie be ever so like the earth, and the poor folk moving in it ever so like life, there was never any end to the enchantment. On the slightest provocation trees and shrubs would talk and dance, intoxicated public houses hiccough, clocks talk in measured tones, tombstones chatter their teeth, lamp posts reel idiotically, all inanimate Nature assume animate qualities. The better the real people were, and the poorer, the more they were haunted by delightful Fays. The Cricket talked on the hearth, and the Kettle sang in human words. The plates on the dresser grinned and gleamed when the Pudding rolled out of its smoking cloth, saying perspiringly, "Here we are again!" Talk about Furniture and Food being soulless things! The good Genie knew better. Whenever he went into a mean and niggardly house, he saw the poor devils of chairs and tables attenuated and wretched, the lean time-piece, with its heart thumping through its wretched ribs, the fireplace shivering with a red nose, and the chimney-glass grim and guant. Whenever he entered the house of a good person, with a loving, generous heart, he saw the difference—jolly fat chairs, if only of common wood, tables as warm as a toast, and mirrors that gave him a wink of good-humored greeting. It was all enchantment, due, perhaps, in a great measure, to the strange twist in the vision with which the good Genie was born.

Thus far, perhaps, in a sort of semi-transparent allegory, have we indicated the truth as regards the wonderful genius who has so lately left us. Mighty as was the charm of Dickens, there have been from the beginning a certain select few who have never felt it. Again and again has the great Genie been approached by some dapper *dilettants* of the superfine sort, and been informed that his manner was wrong altogether, not being by any means the manner of Aristophanes, or Swift, or Sterne, or Fielding, or Smollett, or Scott. This man has called him, with some contempt, a "caricaturist." That man has described his method of portrayal as "sentimental." MacStingo prefers the humor of Galt. The gelid, heart-searching critic prefers Miss Austen. Even young ladies have been known to take refuge in Thackery. All this time, perhaps, the real truth as regards Charles Dickens has been missed or perverted. He was not a satirist, in the sense that Aristophanes was a satirist. He was not a comic analyst, like Sterne; nor an intellectual force, like Swift; nor a sharp police magistrate sort of humorist, like Fielding; not a practical joke playing tomboy, like Smollet. He was none of these things. Quite as little was he a dashing romancist or fanciful historian, like Walter Scott. Scott found the Past ready made to his hand, fascinating and fair. Dickens simply enchanted the present. He was the creator of Human Fairy-land. He was a magician, to be bound by none of your common commonplace laws and regular notions; as well try to put Incubus in a glass case, and make Robin Goodfellow the monkey of a street hurdy-gurdy. He came to put Jane Austen and M. Balzac to rout, and to turn London into Queer Country.—*From "Master Spirits," by Robert Buchanan.*

Gossip of the Granges.

San Francisco is to give Governor Booth a public reception.

The officeholders of Minnesota are assessed five per cent. to fight the Farmers' ticket.

The "Patrons of Husbandry" have been so successful out West that some strong-minded ladies propose to get up an organization to be called the "Patrons of Wifery," the main object being to keep husbands from staying out late at night.

The Missouri Grangers are contriving a scheme to handle all the hog product of the State by an agency at St. Louis. It is also said that a convention of Grangers of several States is about to be held in order to attempt the control of the entire Western hog crop.

George Washington Julien, ex-member of Congress from Indiana and ex-candidate for Vice-President of the United States, has abandoned the women's rights party, arrayed himself in a hickory shirt, butternut trowsers, hand-knit suspenders and a chip hat and joined the ranks of the Patrons of Husbandry.

How matters stand between the farmers and manufactures is illustrated as follows by the Paris (Ill.) Gazette: "A farmer dropped into a grocery store in this city a few days since, and the grocer was showing him some canned corn, which he said was very nice—equal to the fresh corn. 'How do you sell it?' asked the farmer. 'Thirty-five cents a can.' 'Let's see,' says the farmer; 'there is about a pint in that can. Thirty-five cents a pint for your corn. That will take about a bushel and a half of my corn to buy a pint of yours. I guess I won't invest.'"

The Centralia (Ill.) Democrat, says the farmer's Central Association of Centralia, have a purchasing agency connected with their Association, allowing the agent five per cent. commission for sales on manufacturers' prices for agricultural implements. The territory of the Association is thirty miles square, and within that limit there are twelve business points. The value of implements sold the past season amounted to $93,530. The average commission received by agents heretofore, has been 30 per cent. and so his commission on this amount of sales at 30 per cent., would be $28,059. But at 5 per cent., the prices agreed on between the Association and the purchasing agent, his commissions only amount to $4,675 50. Thus the farmers, within the thirty miles square, have saved through this purchasing agency $23,382 50, being the difference between $28,059 and $4,676 50; and it may be proper to state that none of the above figures cover the sales of wagons manufactured outside the territory embraced in this statement. The Democrat adds that the total expenses of every description of the Association since its organization, have only been $101 30.

The official report of the growth of the granges, issued September 6th, shows the whole number of sub-granges reported at headquarters to be 6,062. These are distributed as follows: Alabama, 45; Arkansas, 41; California, 56; Florida, 6; Georgia, 137; Illinois, 613; Indiana, 353; Iowa, 1,700; Kansas, 502; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 16; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 65; Minnesota, 349; Mississippi, 287; Missouri, 718; Nebraska, 314; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 3; New York, 9; North Carolina, 72; Ohio, 114; Oregon, 26; Pennsylvania, 16; South Carolina, 146; Tennessee, 107; Texas, 9; Vermont, 25; Virginia, 3; West Virginia, 7; Wisconsin, 200; Colorado, 2; Dakota, 13; Canada, 8. Thus the advance of the "farmers' movement" is certainly very rapid. As the ornanization was not known to the general public a year ago its popularity and growth are without precedent in the annals of social movements. It is a noticeable and curious fact that it has taken deepest root in the West and in the Southwest.

South Carolina has 146 granges, Tennessee and Georgia over 100 each, Mississippi nearly 300, and Missouri over 700. If anything were needed to show that the grange business is either non-partisan or the development of a new and very extraordinary political party, it is in the fact that the States already named affiliate with Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in all of which the grange movement has apparently come to stay, especially in Iowa, where there are 1,700 of its camp fires. In the East it has thus far ran lightly. As populous a State as New York has only nine granges, Pennsylvania sixteen, all New England less than forty. It is a movement spreading over sections of country so diverse in their social and political character that it is not easy to analyze and define the bond of sympathy that makes it a unit.

Alabama News.

T. C. Hill has been removed from the post office at Hartville and a negro appointment.

The Methodists have 892 churches in Alabama, and stand ahead of all in membership.

The Mobile Daily News says that there is not, at present, a case of yellow fever in town.

A difficulty occurred just outside of Montgomery, on Wednesday, between Herbert A. Jones, a clerk in the grocery store of Dillard & Jones, and S. T. Agner, in which the latter was shot and killed by Jones. The dispute arose about the payment for some goods which Agner bought from Dillard & Jones, and it is said that young Jones shot Agner in self-defense.

Reading Notices.

ANOTHER ARTICLE OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD USE SUSPENDED.—Associated with the earlier recollections of a great many men and women is the memory of the Bath brick and emery stone wherewith the knives and forks, and pans and kettles, and other kitchen articles were at stated times "scoured up." That primitive mode prevails to-day in thousands of families who have never used Sapolio. But once let Sapolio be used for this purpose and that housewife never wants Bath brick or emery stone any more. Sapolio not only scours off all rust and tarnish, it brightens, bestows a polish as brilliant as new, and does it in one tenth the time required by any other substance. Sold everywhere. Housekeepers, try it.
sept26-d1w&w1t.

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct2—d1y New York.

HOUSTON COUNTY, GA., Dec. 22, 1868.
Messrs. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN—Simmons' Liver Regulator has been used in my family many years with great success. I regard it an invaluable family medicine, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
Very respectfully,
REV. J. RUFUS FELDER.

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

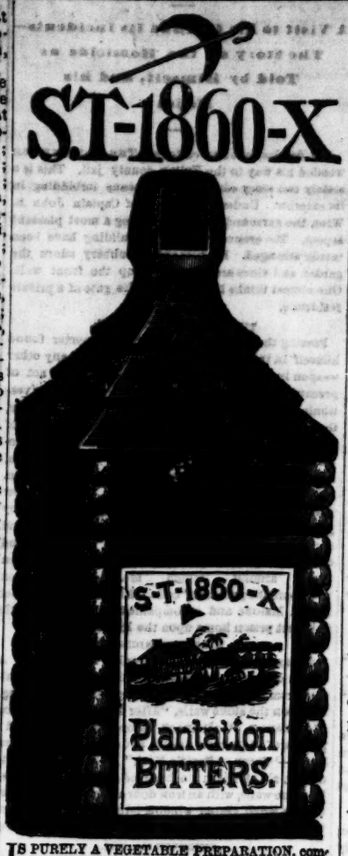
MR. L. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,
HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

I could add a thousand other certificates; but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.
J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.
mar30-eod1yr

NO OTHER MEDICINE ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere; and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H T. Helmbold on each bottle.
sept23-deod1w

FOR LOSS of Appetite, Dyspepsia. Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co. New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.
sep23—deod4w&w4t

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, etc., etc., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
may5— dec25—deodly



IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Billious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Temperance Bitters

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetiser. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHIRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at **only Fifty Cents per Bottle.**

Woman's Glory is Her Hair,
LYON'S
KATHAIRON

J. VALENTINO,
BAR AND RESTAURANT,
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
68 CHERRY STREET.
ELEGANTLY FITTED UP.
aug30-tf

CHAS. A. ELLS. W. W. LANEY.
ELLS & LANEY
DEALERS IN
Fancy & Family Groceries
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Ice.
Bar Room and Restaurant, up-stairs, stocked with the Best in the market, Oysters, Fish, Vegetables, etc.
Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.
aug23—dtf

SOUTHERN NURSERY,
IRWIN & THURMOND.

WE are offering to the public a selection of Fruit adapted to the Southern climate, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, etc Our Floral and Ornamental Shrubbery Department is complete. We have every thing usually found in a well conducted Nursery, and of varieties we have TESTED and KNOW to be suited to the Southern climate We are DETERMINED to make GOOD stock and sell at REASONABLE prices. All orders by mail attended to with promptness and care. We have reliable agents, either local or traveling, in many localities in this and other States South, and we PREFER, where convenient to our customers, to do our business through them We will, upon application, furnish gratis our Catalogue and Price List. Address P. O. Box 565, Atlanta, Georgia.
july6—d1y IRWIN & THURMOND.

WOFFORD & MILNER,
Attorneys at Law,
CARTERSVILLE, GA.
PRACTICES in all the Courts. Office at Cartersville, up stairs, Bank Block. apr24—d6m

M. E. MAHER,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER, No. 11 Mitchell street, has just received a large shipment of all kinds of the choicest brands of wines and liquors for the fall and winter trade. Inducements offered to the city and country retail dealers. All retail dealers would do well by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Is also agent for the celebrated brand of whisky "Your Own Bourbon." Give him a call and try it. sep7—tf.

MADAME O da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West 38 St., New York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. july2-3mos

Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Route!

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION
VIA
AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND,
AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA
Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth,
AND THE
MAGNIFICENT BAY LINE STEAMERS,
CLOSE CONNECTION, WITH WHICH, IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

The equipment of the Roads of this is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

DOUBLE Daily Schedules are operated upo entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon or Augusta, passengers connect with the 5:30 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Attractive Summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make close connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

Remember that this is the Only Route
that Gives the Bay Line Connection.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the line

C. I. TROWBRIDGE, Southern Passenger Agent,
H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
F. W. CLARK, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington. N. C.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Wilmington, N C.
may3-d6m

The Great Southern Freight and Passenger Route
TO AND FROM NEW YORK,
VIA
Savannah, Ga.

THE FIRST CLASS SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS OF THIS LINE SAIL FROM SAVANNAH AND New York, in connection with the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, make as quick time and have superior accommodations for passengers to any steamships on the Southern Coast.

THROUGH FREIGHT carried at as low rates as any other route. ALL CLAIMS for loss, damage, or overcharge, settled promptly.

Passage from Atlanta to New York - - - - $27 50
Meals and State Rooms Included.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

To New York and Return, Good until 1st Oct. - $45 00.
Meals and Staterooms Included.

Sumptuous Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains for Savannah. Passengers by this route should leave Atlanta on 1:40 P. M. train for Macon, the day before the Steamers sail from Savannah. All other information furnished on application to undersigned.

Atlanta, June 14, 1873. 3m
GEO. A. McCLESKEY, Traveling Agent, Steamship Co.'s, Office No. 4, Kimball House

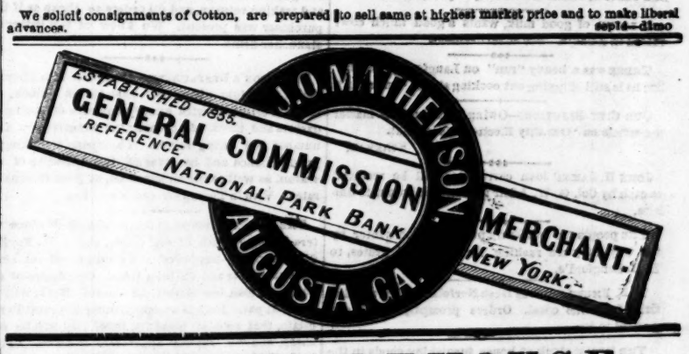
PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!

The Orchard Farm for Sale!

THIS VALUABLE PLANTATION, KNOWN AS THE J. D. SMITH PLACE, IS SITUATED TWO and three-quarter miles South of Marietta, Georgia, two miles from Smyrna, and one-half mile from Western and Atlantic Railroad. contains 400 acres land, about half open, 187 acres in cultivation, well watered with several streams running through it, on which there is 30 or 40 acres bottom land; it has several springs and wells of excellent freestone water on it, a seven room Frame Dwelling, on a beautiful and healthy location, outbuildings and six tenant houses now occupied by renters. There are 24 acres Apple Orchard now bearing, mostly good winter varieties. This orchard alone has been paying from 16 to 20 per cent. annually on the value of the place.

Also, ONE RESIDENT AND BUSINESS LOT in South Rome, Georgia, lying joining, fronting on Main street, containing one-half acre each. The former has a three room Dwelling, porch in front, finished and painted, cow house and lot, a No. 1 garden and well of water. The latter has a frame store house, finished and painted, wagon yard, wagoner's house, stables for stock, two wells of water and good fencing and gates. improvements all new. Come at once and secure bargains. For further information address the undersigned at Marietta or Rome, Georgra, or apply to parties on the premises of the places.
sep8—dtf T. F. SMITH.

J. S. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets,
Atlanta.....Georgia.
KEEP ON HAND
Corn, Meal, Oats, Flour, Bran, Bacon, Lard, Bagging and Ties.
We solicit consignments of Cotton, are prepared to sell same at highest market price and to make liberal advances. sep14—d1mo



IRON WAREHOUSE
OF THE
Scofield Rolling Mill Company
Atlanta, Georgia.
NO. 28 PEACHTREE STREET.
Bar Iron of all kinds, warranted, equal to any made, wholesale and retail at 4½c. rates.
Call and examine the stock and get a Price List.
sep2—d&wtf

D. F. FLEMING. JAMES M. WILSON.
3,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
For Fall Trade.

WE are now receiving from the Manufacturers a very large and well selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES and TRUNKS of every description, which will be sold as low as in any other market. Merchants visiting Charleston are invited to examine our stock.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.,
No. 2 HAYNE STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.
SAMUEL A NELSON. JAMES M. WILSON.
aug26-2m

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA:
SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1873.

Democratic Nominee for Clerk Superior Court.

JAMES D. COLLINS,
(Election October 4th.)

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimens of our "news." mar11-1y

Redwine & Fox Have Kept it Up Since 1865.

To supply the trade with pure drugs, paints and oils. Of a consequence, when the people need a good article call on
july17-tf REDWIN & FOX.

State and County Tax Payers.

TAKE NOTICE!

I am positively commanded by the COMPTROLLER GENERAL to close the STATE AND COUNTY TAX BOOKS *within the time prescribed by the Tax Act* of the last General Assembly.

I am left no discretion. Come forward and save costs.
S. R. HOYLE, T. C.

OFFICE: Alabama street, nearly opposite Austell's Bank. sep23—d10t

PRICES of all goods marked in plain figures, only one price. Robes $2 25 to $12 00; walking and train skirts 80 cents to $6 25; chemises, $1 to $3 50, drawers 75 cents to $2, corset covers $1 25 to $4 50, toilet sacques $1 25 to $7, aprons 40 cents to $1—all made of the finest undressed material—at 65 Marietta street, opposite the Post Office.
aug3-deodtf MRS. BROOKE.

LECTURE OF RT. REV. BISHOP GROSS This beautiful address, delivered at the Capitol to an immense audience, and reported verbatim in THE CONSTITUTION, is greatly in demand. To supply orders received, we are printing *Five thousand* copies. The net proceeds go to the Building Committee of the splendid new Catholic church. For sale at the counter at 5 cents per copy, $3 per hundred, $10 per five hundred, $18 per thousand. We will pay postage on orders from a distance. tf

THOUGHT AND ITS CHARIOTS.—Address at Monroe Female College by Rev. Dr. Dixon. In pamphlet form. Prices same as lecture above.
sept5-tf

EVERYONE INVITED TO THE "DICKENS PARTY."—Owing to the division of the labors of directing the invitations to the "Dickens Party," the committee fear that many of them have been misplaced, and beg the citizens generally to attend either as one of Dickens's characters or otherwise. Price of admission $1 for each individual. No extra charge for refreshments. sep27-2t.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Notice of bankruptcy of Jas. G. Rogers & Co.—W. H. Smyth.

Notice of bankruptcy of M. H. Chamberlin—W. H. Smyth.

Fine Carpets—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Cotton wanted—A. K. Seago.

See Rent List of Robert Crawford, Real Estate Agent.

Fresh Oysters and Fish—H. F. Emery.

See notice of G. W. Adair.

Taliaferro County—Executor's sale—M. W. Lewis.

Cook stoves for farmers—L. H. Langford.

See warning of J. Frank.

Campbell County—Administrator's sale—M. H. Woodall.

Real laces at auction—Mayson & Norman.

A good milch cow wanted—P. O. box 516.

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad—Close connection for New York, etc.

Returned from Northern trip—Arthur Ford, dentist.

For sale—Fourteen acres of land—Key box 139.

Valuable factory and farming property for sale—Amos T. Akerman.

Empire Steam Planing Mills—J. C. Peck & Co.

New stock of Dress Goods—Louis de Saulles & Co.

See notice of Cochran, McLean & Co.—New York.

Kid gloves, hosiery, Alpacas, etc.—John Keely.

Fine dress goods—Lowe, Douglass & Dallas.

See advertisement of M. & J. Hirsch.

Bran new toys—Hagan & Co.

Lynhaven Bay Oyster—R. G. Thompson.

See other notices in local column.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., have now in store the finest stock of staple and fancy dry goods, silks, laces, cloaks, shawls, gloves, hosiery, etc., ever before offered by them, and at prices that must prove popular with all in search of pretty and cheap goods. Loan certificates and drafts on John H. James taken at par for goods bought and for all debts due us.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
Sept. 28, 1873. sep28-2t.

AN excursion of 15th Amendments arrived yesterday from Athens.

FOR carpets of beautiful and elegant design, go to Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s.

"Go to the Dickens" party dressed as you please, and dance as much and as long as you please.

A LOVER of good milk, wants a good milch cow, raised in Atlanta. See advertisement.

THERE was a heavy "run" on Langford yesterday but he is still shipping out cooking stoves "and sich."

OUR CITY ELECTION.—Owing to the rush of matter the article on "Our City Election" is left out.
FOREMAN.

JOHN H. JAMES' loan certificates will be received as cash by Col. G. W. Adair for rents or accounts due him.

THE people are evidently preparing for winter by the way they are rushing for stoves and grates, to L. B. Langford's.

H. F. EMERY receives fresh Norfolk oysters and fish daily from the coast. Orders promptly filled and packed in ice.

THE largest stock of house furnishing goods in the South at Langford's. Newly married couples and those intending marriage take notice.

DR. ARTHUR C. FORD, dentist, has returned from his northern trip, and is ready to attend to the necessities of his patients.

L. B. LANGFORD proposes to sell stoves and housefurnishing goods and take cotton at a fair valuation for it. Come up with cotton and get all you want in his line at his mammoth establishment.

THOSE who have not settled their State and county taxes should, as early as possible walk up to the office of S. R. Hoyle, Tax Collector, and settle. Delays are dangerous

THE DICKENS PARTY.—There is an erroneous impression that only those in costume will be permitted to trip the light fantastic toe. It is a mistake—all can dance who pay the fiddler.

L. B. LANGFORD has removed to the store next to I. T. Bankr, on Whitehall street. It took him some time to move his mammoth stock, yet he did not "suspend" the sale and shipment of goods.

LOUIS DESAULLES & CO.—Attention is specially directed to the advertisement of this sterling firm. They have a large and well selected stock of dress goods, silks, poplins, cashmeres, satins, and other goods. James' loan certificates will be received at par for goods or debts. Call in and examine their goods and prices.

THE Georgia Western Railroad, water works, the city hospital, the municipal campaign, and the panic does not excite half as much attention as the large and select stock of hats to be found at Lowis H Clarke's.

SALE OF IMPORTED LACES.—Mayson & Norman will commence the sale at auction next Thursday morning of imported laces. The goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday. The ladies are invited to call and examine the laces.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., announce that they will receive loan certificates and drafts on John H. James, at par, for goods or debts. All in search of pretty and cheap dress goods, staple and fancy dry goods, will do well to drop in and see them.

FOR MISSION PURPOSES.—The Girls Society of Trinity Church intend giving a supper in about two weeks, to raise funds for Mission purposes. Be certain to save your money for this occasion.

M. & J. HIRSCH, of the "Oak Hall Clothing House," have an enormous stock of fashionable clothing for gents, youths and boys wear. If you want "good habits" call on them at once.

GARDEN FARM.—See advertisement of fourteen acre farm within two miles of the city for sale. It has on it a four room house and a fine orchard and vineyard.

SEE Robert Crawford's Rent List. He has had a perfect rush for houses the past week, and although he has nearly rented out, he has some good places still on hand.

FINE TEA.—Mr. S. B. Hutchinson, at No. 2. Marietta street, has the fine cheap tea for sale in packages at $1 and $1 50. We have tried this tea and can recommend it as a number one article.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—William A. Prince, a Printer, died in this city yesterday of consumption. The funeral services take place this afternoon at 3½ from St. Paul's Church.

The "panic" did not affect the Atlanta Furniture Factory much. They went along and sold furniture just as usual, taking checks on James's Bank and the Dollar Savings Bank at par. They will sell goods yet and receive them.

CLOTHING.—Messrs. Eiseman & Bro. have now one of the neatest stores in the city. They have lately had it beautifully frescoed. Their stock of clothing is large and cheap. They invite the public to give them a call.

PERSONS dressed in character for the Dickens Party will meet at the breakfast room of the Kimball House at 9 P. M. Parties in citizens dress will proceed at once to the ball room. A grand march will be played at 10 P. M., and Colonel G. W. Adair will announce the characters as they enter the ball room.

A GOOD MOVE.—A. K. Seago, proposes to receive and hold for account of those indebted to him, cotton, until it can be sold. This will "ease up" matters materially for the present. He still offers on favorable terms, a large stock of groceries and supplies.

FINE DRESS GOODS.—We invite the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of Lowe, Douglass & Dallas. Their line of black and colored silks is unsurpassed for quality and price. Dress goods and notions in excellent variety. The satin corset for brides is one of the handsomest thing out. Drop in and see them.

S. S. KENDRICK & SONS.—The senior, and Mr. Edward S. Kendrick, of this popular old house are now on picking out as usual the cream of the market in the way of fine Carpets, Oil Cloths and Curtain goods. Their extensive rooms on Marietta street presents a busy appearance as the season approaches for making home comfortable.

SIXTH WARD DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats of the Fifth Ward are requested to meet on Monday night, 29th instant at the Bell building, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, for the purpose of reorganizing and other important business. By order of
A. MURPHY, President.
H. HOLMES, Secretary.

A LARGE POTATO.—A citizen of the body corporate of West End, near Atlanta, and of African proclivities, who bears the not very loyal name of "Rebel Brooks," has presented us with a yam potato which weighs a fraction over three pounds. This is pretty good for the first week of September, and proves that the soil is not rebellious to him.—*Rural Southerner.*

THE RURAL SOUTHERNER.—The October number of this sterling and popular agricultural periodical is on our table. It is handsomely printed and its table of contents embrace a pleasing variety for the general reader. It is published by J. Ben. Wilson & Co. at $1 per annum and edited by A. C. Van Epps. Every farmer should take it.

OYSTERS, rich and luscious, are served up in every style at Thompson's. The renowned Lynnhaven Bay Oysters, either in shell or can, and game, quails, pheasants, and all the delicacies of the season, can be had at any hour. Families supplied at their residences. Thompson is a brick!

ATTENTION GOVERNORS' GUARDS.—You are hereby ordered to meet at your armory Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Business of the utmost importance will be transacted and every member is earnestly desired to be present in full uniform, plumes excepted. By order of W. H. WEEMS, Capt.
JOE G. SCRUTCHIN, O. S. 1t

ADAIR & BROTHERS.—The firm of Adair & Brothers is well known in Georgia and adjacent States. By their energy and attention to business they have developed a large and growing trade. They mean to sell goods and they do it. They are prompt in selling and making returns, and fill orders as cheap as if the purchaser was present. We know of few better or stauncher firms.

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT.—Dropping into Thompson's last night about half past eleven o'clock, we found it crammed with hungry epicures disposing of oysters and birds, and proving the popularity of this number one eating saloon. Thompson's cooking is par excellence and he gives all the delicacies of the season, as well as the substantials, at most reasonable rates. Viva la Thompson and his eating.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—John R. Wallace offers $100,000 worth of real estate, and J. W. English $50,000 worth—improved and unimproved—at small cash payments and on long time. Certificates of deposit, or loan certificates, in James' Bank, will be taken at par. Here is an opportunity to invest in real estate, that seldom presents itself. It will be sold cheap, and will rapidly appreciate in value. "Pitch in," all who have the money, and make a sure and safe investment.

THE BEST SALESMAN.—A good advertisement in a widely circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps and is never weary; who goes after business early and late; who accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office and the lady at her breakfast table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a million people every morning, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

PENCIL TRACINGS.—The first through fast train on the Air-Line Railroad leaves at 6 P. M. to-day.

Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias, give a grand ball at the Kimball House, on the 8th of October. They parade during the day in full uniform.

East Point has gone for Dr. Fox for Mayor.

Colonel George W. Adair received a letter yesterday from a Surgical Institution out West, who wish to establish a branch here. The letter was addressed to "Mr. Dair, Real Estate Agent, Atlanta."

THE END OF A BIG LAW SUIT.—The old case of Hugh McLean vs. W. W. Clarke, John Harris and Enoch Steadman, bill in equity to set aside the sale of a cotton factory, was tried last week in Newton Superior Court, and the jury, for the second time, returned a verdict for the defendants. The amount involved was about $75,000. The case was hotly contested. Hon J. J. Floyd and Hon. James S. Hook represented the complainant and Hon. C. Peeples and Hon. A. M. Speer the defendants.

MILTON MALONE.

A Visit to His Cell and Its Incidents—The Story of the Homicide as Told by Himself, and his Hopes

One day last week an editor of THE CONSTITUTION wended his way to the Fulton county jail. This is a stately two story edifice, by no means forbidding in its exterior. Under the charge of Captain John S. Wise, the surroundings are assuming a most pleasant aspect. The grounds around the building have been tastily arranged. Flowers and shrubbery adorn the garden and vines are clambering up the front wall. One almost thinks he is entering the gate of a private residence.

THE INTERIOR OF THE JAIL.

Passing through the outer door, the reporter found himself in the office room, where a knife or any other weapon in his possession must be left as an act of precaution. Ushered into the next room or rather vestibule, the visitor stops before a heavy iron door, through the bars of which he sees a motley crowd of prisoners. It is generally thought necessary to depict a set of most dreadful looking wretches, wan, haggard in face and crime-marked in countenance. But this reporter saw no such thing. He saw a few hard looking cases, but the majority appeared in very good condition, some as fat as stall-fed beeves, and showing no particular marks of meanness and crime. These prisoners are in the open Court around which are arranged on two floors the prisoners' cells. Here the reporter met Milton Malone and accompanied him into his little 8x12 feet prison home upon the lower floor.

HIS SURROUNDINGS.

A glance around the cell revealed its contents. A couple of trunks, a pallet and a few articles of furniture, comprised about all save a few engravings hanging upon the stone walls, "After You," an illustration of politeness, "Last Snack Before the March," and a picture of Governor Smith; and upon a shelf a few books—"Barry of Eagle's Nest," "Vashti," and some others, all of which he has read. Here, surrounded by stone walls, with an iron door at one end and in the other a small grated window letting in the light from the world without, he has been imprisoned for over

THIRTEEN MONTHS.

He was quite sick for about two months, but is now in ordinary health. A pretty little terrier dog is his constant companion, and as the reporter seated himself, the little fellow, after some playful freaks about the room, quietly nestled down beside him.

After some general conversation, the reporter remarked that he, as desired to see him, he had called.

"Yes," he replied, "I wanted to see you. Scarcely an article has been printed about me, in which I have not been cruelly wronged. I believe that THE CONSTITUTION would do me justice."

The reporter stated that THE CONSTITUTION sought to do all men justice.

"Every account," he continued, "has misrepresented my conduct, and outraged my feelings. Before the difficulty, I had been under the influence of liquor for several weeks. On the Friday evening before I felt quite sick and started

TO MY ROOM

to lie down. I saw young Cooper, and asked him to go with me. We went and I lay down. He took my pistol from under my head, and started off with it. I called him back. He said that he took my pistol because I was crazy, and would hurt myself. Saturday I went to the Dolly Varden Saloon." Here followed an explicit narration of his movements, which are not material His impression was that Cooper was seeking a difficulty with him, and he, Malone told him that "he was sick and wanted none." Finally he sent to the Maison de Ville for his pistol and got it. This was early Saturday night. "While sitting at the Turf Exchange, several parties came out. Words passed between them and McAllister, who was with me. I touched Mac on the shoulder and said, if he was going to have a difficulty,

I WANTED HONE,

and I walked off. I started to No. 11, opposite the Turf, to go to sleep. This was about 9 or 10 o'clock. There was no one in the room. Feeling sick and nervous from the effects of liquor, I felt lonely, and walked down Decatur street toward the carriage factory. On the way I saw an acquaintance from Macon and several others and asked them to go with me, but they refused. I walked over there and went in. Three or four men and two or three women were sitting in the room. I sat down on a sofa. While I was standing, talking with Lillie Williams, with my hand on her, a man came to the door and I heard him say, with an oath: "Take your hands off her; I'll kill any man that troubles her." I moved back across the room, Williams following me and saying: "Don't mind him; he is drunk." I told her, drunk or not, that he must not hurt me. He then came in to the right of the centre table, over which the lamp hung. One of the men in the room got up and caught him, saying: "Don't do that." But he threw his left hand on his shoulder and said; "Get aside; I will kill him," putting his other hand behind him. I shoved the woman aside, saying:

"I AM GOING TO SHOOT."

threw my pistol up from my side, and fired. After the first shot I saw him reel, and I dropped the pistol, the ball going into the floor or wall."

In answer to a question from the reporter, Malone stated that according to the testimony in the case, the man he killed had no pistol at the time. He then proceeded to say; "I walked out into the hall. As I started down the steps I met a couple of policemen. They asked me 'what's the matter.' I answered that I had shot a man, and asked for the sheriff. They said they were officers and I surrendered myself, handing them my pistol."

Reporter.—Then you claim to have acted in self defence?

Malone.—I do, most positively. I did not know the man; never remembered having ever met him before. I was very much under the influence of liquor, and was alarmed for my life.

We tried to get the Solicitor to postpone my trial for twenty-four hours, but could'nt get it done. He said that he had set up all night to prevent a mob from acting, and trial must not be postponed. He ought to have had the ring-leaders arrested."

Malone here stated that efforts were made by parties to overawe the jury, and that his case had been prejudiced by reports that he had run off a witness, where he had made every effort to secure her by sending to various cities. He enumerated much wherein he thought that he had not received full justice in the Courts.

The reporter then asked him what he now proposed to do. He answered that his lawyers would take his case to the Supreme Court of the United States. If he failed in this, he believed that his friends would appeal to Governor Smith and could get affidavits to prove the whole of the testimony false and that his life had been threatened.

Reporter.—Who visits you?

Malone.—A newspaper man occasionally comes. The Columbus editor, who made a report. I took to be a preacher, he was so solemn. Rev. Dr. Wills has been to see me, but no other minister.

Reporter.—Are religious services held often in the jail?

Malone.—It has been about two months since a religious meeting was held.

At times he became worked up to the highest pitch of earnestness, but only once, when he spoke of his father and mother and their sufferings did a tear

GLISTEN IN HIS EYE.

"My poor old father, it almost kills him, and my mother is almost driven crazy." "But, sir," he cried "I am no murderer—I acted only in self defence." Indeed his frame shook with uncontrolable emotion as he spoke of their anguish, and he wept. Their sorrows evidently lay deepest at his heart. But quickly recovering himself he said that he could but feel for them, powerless as he was for their help and comfort, but as for those, who wronged and persecuted him, they should never triumph over his weakness, for, if die he must, he should face death without a tremor. "They had told it," he said, "that he had killed four or five men. It was false. He had killed one man at Columbus and shot another, but they had sought and assaulted him," (here showing his cost through which a ball had passed), "that he was not even looking over for it, though he surrendered himself promptly."

He is manifestly very hopeful still, yet, when glancing there upon the wall, on the face of the Governor, in whom now probably rests his only chance of escape from the doom which the Courts have fixed, the reporter, remembering that Governor's stern ideas of duty, could but wish that the prisoner before him could but realize more thoroughly his situation, and these words are penned in all solemnity. And in the kindest feeling,

BEES.

Interesting and Instructive.

The Experience of an Atlanta Lady Bee Raiser.

Editors Constitution:—Much has been said and written on the subject of the honey bee, and theories are as plentiful in regard to them as the means are various and different for their propagation and management.

Having derived much pleasure and some profit in the undertaking to establish an apiary in Atlanta, it may be proper for me to throw out a suggestion or two, which appear to my mind, calculated to promote the growing desire on the part of our enterprising public to build up an interest in our State, which, though profitable, has been very sadly neglected.

This neglect, in my opinion, has not been so much the result of indifference as it is the absence of a practical and searching effort to find out by individual experience the best means of success.

In 1869 I embarked in the enterprise, (my husband being like most of men, afraid of the Bees and without confidence in good results) with two colonies), and was rewarded, with an increase of six good stands of bees and a reasonable yield of honey. The next year, with twelve colonies and their stores, and so on, increasing in about the same ratio of the first year. It must be borne in mind that I began operations with an ordinary hive—one of my own invention—the same being a box made of inch plank, undressed on inside, 12x14 glass on one side, and an upper chamber 8x10, made in same way as bottom box. My plan was, that as soon as the lower box was filled, which could be readily ascertained, by means of the glass door, I then put on the top box, never interfering with the lower one, but leaving that as a store for the young, and as soon as the top box was filled take it off, empty it and replace it again to be refilled. With this arrangement I congratulated myself that I had reached, unaided, the very height of success. But with the introduction of the Buckeye hive, my delusion was at once apparent, convincing me at once that my invention belonged more properly to the times that were, than to the times that are.

The Buck Eye Hive is certainly superior to anything in the line that has been introduced into this State, and, being satisfied beyond all doubt that bee raising can be made a success in this as well as other sections of the country, I take this occasion to give it an unqualified endorsement—not that I represent it to be the best one in use, but the best one I have tried or seen.

I am satisfied that with half the attention paid other hives, at least one-third more honey can be realized from the use of Buck Eye, to say nothing of the advantage given in swarming, feeding and handling the bees. So far, I am well pleased with the success that has attended my efforts in bee culture, though the past season has not produced a yield in conformity with my expectations. I shall be glad to see the ladies of Georgia take hold of an enterprise so entertaining in its character, as well as remunerative in its results—and will be glad to give, in detail, my mode of management to any one wishing to enter a field fraught with so much interest, profit and amusement.

Very respectfully,
MRS. SARAH E. MILLS.

ACTION OF ATLANTA MERCHANTS.

They Will Take the Hon. John H. James' Loan Certificates as other Money.

The following is a copy of the Loan Certificates issued by Hon. John H. James in sums of five to one hundred dollars. On Monday, all depositors will be paid in this money, and from the card below, it will be seen that our business men will take it in trade. We are delighted with this action, and note it elsewhere in an editorial.

$100. LOAN CERTIFICATE. $100.

GOOD ON PRESENTATION FOR ANY MONEY DUE.—JOHN H. JAMES. } No. —. (Copy.)

John H. James, Banker.—

On the first day of April next, pay to C. E. Harman or bearer the sum of one hundred dollars.
(Signed,) H. C. LEONARD.

Accepted on the face:
JOHN H. JAMES.
Atlanta, Ga., September 27th, 1873.

CARD.

We the undersigned agree to take J. H. James' Loan Certificates for money due us and for goods.

W B Lowe & Co.
Lowe, Douglass & Dallas.
Magbee & Harber.
W L Hubbard & Co.
A C & B F Wyly.
McBride & Co.
Winship & Bro.
Louis de Saulles & Co.
M & J Hirsch.
John Ryan.
A C Ladd.
Theo Schuman.
John Keely.
L B Langford.
Fuller & Smith.
McNaught & Scrutchin.
John T Hagan & Co.
T J Hightower.
G H Holliday & Co.
A L Tailey.
Phillips, Flanders & Co.
Dunn, Oglethree & Co.
Redwine & Fox.
J A Leyden.
Carley, Duck & Co.
W F Peck & Co.
Jordan, Howard & Haralson.
R P S Kimbrs.
Wm Rich & Co.
R F Maddox.
A K Seago.
Markham & Holderness
Mark W Johnson.
Chapman, Rucker & Co.
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
And numbers of others.

EMPIRE STEAM PLANING MILL.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of this important enterprise. They have a large stock of lumber, laths, shingles, paints and glass, and are constantly manufacturing doors, sash, blinds, brackets, etc. They propose to take cotton at reasonable figures for work. The Peck Planing Mill means business. We think their enterprise and spirit deserves enlarged success. Those who want any work in their line can bring on their cotton. It is as good as gold.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned, John R. Wallace, offers $100,000 worth of real estate, and J. W. English $45,000 to $50,000 worth improved and unimproved, at small cash payments and long time interest bearing notes. Those panic stricken parties, who withdrew their funds, are specially invited to call, and those holding certificates of deposit in John H. James' Bank are notified that they will be taken at par. Make your applications at the office of Wallace & Fowler.

JOHN R. WALLACE.
J. W. ENGLISH.

J. W. BURKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
CORNER ALABAMA AND WHITEHALL STREETS,
Atlanta.....Georgia.
WILL DUPLICATE NEW YORK BILLS.
sep6-1y

THE COURTS.

The Proceedings of the Supreme Court—The United States Courts, Saturday's Session—Day Spent in the Trial of the Welch Case.

THE SUPREME COURT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

8 Southwestern	*7	15 Cherokee	9
9 Pataula†	14	16 Augusta	11
10 Chattahoochee‡	15	17 Middle δ	2
11 Macon‖	10	18 Ocmulgee	13
12 Flint a	10	19 Eastern	9
13 Tallapoosa	11	20 Brunswick	1
14 Rome	10		

‖ 1 Continued. † 4 Continued. ‡ 18 Continued.
a 2 Continued. δ 1 Continued.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, September 27th, 1873.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 16, H. A. Lee, Sheriff, vs. James W. Armstrong. Rule vs. Sheriff, from Macon. Argued. W. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. Joseph Armstrong; N. A. Smith, contra.

No. 20, Joseph Mize vs. the State. Gaming, from Sumter. Argued. C. T. Goode, for plaintiff in error. C. F. Crisp, Solicitor General, by Phil Cooke, contra.

No. 21. R. A. Lansdale, et. al, vs. Peter F. Brown, et. al. Equity, from Sumter. Argued. C. T. Goode for plaintiffs in error. W. A. Hawkins, B. P. Hollis, contra.

No. 23. F. W Sims & Co, vs. James and John T. Howell. Factor's lien, from Sumter. Argued. Hawkins & Guerry, B. P. Hollis, for plaintiffs in error. W. A. Hawkins, contra.

No. 24. Boaz Kitchens, et. al. vs. R. H. Hutchins. Claims, from Sumter. Argued. John R. Wovill for plaintiffs in error. Lyon & Irwin, Hawkings & Hawkins, N. A. Smith, contra.

No. 26. Dismissed for defective service.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

One case undisposed of on the Southwestern Circuit. An injunction case is also to be disposed of before the Pataula Circuit is reached.

The United States Courts.

The District and Circuit Courts of the United States met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, his Honor Judge Erskine presiding.

There was no business of any kind transacted in the Circuit Court beyond the continuation of the case of L. M. Welch & Co. vs. the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad Company, assumpsit. This case was taken up immediately after Court met, but some time elapsed before a jury could be obtained. When Court adjourned most of the plaintiff's evidence had been introduced, but the defendant had not opened. The amount sued for, we learn, is in the neighborhood of $31,000.

Messrs. Gartrell, Garlington and Knoyles for the plaintiffs.

Collier, Mynatt and Collier contra.

In the case of E. R. Garrett vs The Southern Express Company, which was submitted to the jury on Friday, they have returned a verdict giving the plaintiff $50 and costs. This verdict does not satisfy plaintiff and he yesterday moved for a new trial. The motion will be heard later in the term.

In the District Court Colonel Bleckley, of counsel for defendant, took an order carrying the case of Amos T. Akerman, Assignee of Enoch Steadman vs. Spence & Porter, to the Circuit Court for review. The order requires the defendant to give a bond of $30,000 to pay plaintiff all damages they may sustain by the delay in the event the case eventually goes in their favor.

The following additional talesmen were sworn in yesterday:

J. C. Alexander, W. S. Walker, H. O. Hoyt and J. W. Baum. Mr. Walker, however, was subsequently excused subject to be recalled at any time.

The Courts were adjourned over to their usual hour Monday morning.

The cases set for trial on Monday are:

The United States vs. Jesse Davis and William Herd. Illicit distilling.

The Justices' Courts.

Dock Rawles, colored, sued out a possessory warrant yesterday before Justice Munday against Mrs. Mollie A. Oakley, white, for one white and yellow spotted cow valued at $35. The defendant and the cow have both been arrested, but the trial has been postponed to next Wednesday morning.

Mr. Thompson represents the plaintiff.
F. P. Gray contra.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR TO-DAY.

Methodist.

FIRST CHURCH—First Methodist Church. Dr. Harrison will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject: The Third Day of the Creation.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—St. Paul's M. E. Church, Hunter street—Rev. G. H. Pattillo, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Funeral of Willie A. Prince at 3½ P. M. Sabbath school 4½ P. M.

Presbyterian.

WILSON'S CHAPEL.—Rev. J. Jones will preach at Wilson's Chapel to-day at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be at the Mission School of the C. P. Church at 4 o'clock P. M.

ST. PHILLIP'S CHURCH.—Services at St. Phillip's Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5:30 P. M., September 28, 1873.

Other churches as usual.

THE PANIC PASSED.

Our Banks All Right.

Yesterday business took its regular course. Our stores were filled with purchasers and our banks received heavy deposits. By the way, our numerous new advertisements this morning will show that some of our merchants know that no time is better for advertising than when there comes an unusual and temporary check to business. Then is the time to draw whatever trade is stirring.

ON 'CHANGE.—At the meeting on 'change yesterday no change was reported in quotations and the market was reported as nominal. Vice-President Stephens presided.

Mr. J. A. Stewart remarked that he had been through many revulsions and always found that they re-acted and went to the other extreme. The present revulsion would, within thirty or sixty days, rebound and we would enjoy a far better time. There was just as much currency in the country as ever, and the currency had not depreciated. We had the cotton crop to back us, and he saw no reason for gloom or despondency.

It was suggested that it would be a good move for the Georgia Railroad to issue bills for payment of fare to relieve the stringency and move the cotton crop along the line of their road.

WATER WORKS.

An Interesting Article from [illegible]

Messrs. Editors: I have [illegible] sion in your valuable paper relative to [illegible] for Atlanta, and I hope you will pardon me [illegible] a few observations concerning them, as I am [illegible] terested party, but an ardent well wisher of [illegible] and trust they will be received in as kindly a [illegible] they are meant.

The idea of Dr. Thurman's large hole in the [illegible] 100 feet in diameter and 100 feet deep, is [illegible] wrong. I wonder if he calculated how large [illegible] would be at the top, to be 100 feet in diameter [illegible] depth?

I say not less than 200 feet, and when it is [illegible] much extra-strong masonry will it take to [illegible] back pressure from forcing the [illegible] wall into [illegible] and filling it, saying nothing of the expense [illegible] chinery and pumping water whilst digging, [illegible] not getting a sufficient supply of water? [illegible] a hole as he proposes would require [illegible] of excavation, which, with the hoisting and [illegible] required, would cost not less than 75 cents per [illegible] making $33,750, for digging alone, and [illegible] the rays of the sun, a receptacle for dust and [illegible] which would be blown into it by every passing [illegible]

If you depend upon the size of the well [illegible] abundant supply of water, you will be mistaken, [illegible] pointed, and, in my opinion, judging only from [illegible] published letters of the Doctor, his plan is a [illegible] ridiculous.

The *"well system,"* however, is the best that is derived for obtaining a supply of good, [illegible] spring water, and it can be obtained in almost [illegible] most anywhere, and especially in Atlanta, by using the proper method, you can get as much [illegible] wanted, and increase the supply with but very little expense comparatively when needed.

This method, and it is not an experiment, by its use, is to dig a well ten or twelve feet in diameter. This will give plenty of room for the pumps [illegible] and room enough to get at them. And as much as five to one hundred feet deep or until first [illegible] reached. The depth will depend on the character of the ground and the quantity of water struck in a [illegible] ing suitable ground. When this is reached, drift with one or more tunnels three feet wide and six high, cross-cutting the seams in the ground. Stop them until you have a sufficient supply of water. Should more water be needed in future, extend tunnels. By adopting this system, you are sure of a supply,

The cost of the Doctor's big well and [illegible] would be more than sufficient to sink the small well and extend the tunnel 2,000 yards, which would give a drainage of 4,000 yards and 4,000 cubic yards of water space. I calculate the length of the tunnels on both sides, as the drainage the big well would give a little over 100 yards of drainage. This I find by measuring around the bottom, as the tunnel is made on both sides, because the ground is drained on both sides.

The quantity of water can always be ascertained by what is pumped daily, and the increase from day to day whilst excavating the tunnels.

I should be very much grieved to have it to make a failure, and be derided in this matter by the method suggested by me is adopted, there is no failure about it, and add the tower, on the principal of the one that is in use in Rome [illegible] plan your City Council should, by all means, appoint a committee to examine before deciding definitely. You will have one of the best water works in America.

You will use your judgment as to publishing over any signature you think proper, as I do not wish to intrude on business which does not concern me, but, as before mentioned, my only object is to see what is best for all that I have the welfare of Atlanta at heart.

I have many friends there who will bear me out that I would not presume to advise or offer an opinion concerning any thing that I am not thoroughly conversant with. I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Jas. [illegible]

Since writing this I see a communication from Rushton, Esq., which is very similar to my notion, and which I heartily approve. J. H.

Editors Constitution: Have the Democrats true blue of Atlanta—thought of some of the evils that might result from a too early nomination of candidates for Mayor and Aldermen in the coming election?

A prudent general will always hide, as long as possible, his projects from the enemy; and more especially when that enemy is a subtle one. By nominating our candidates in the field as early as the 11th of next month, not only may our own enemies [illegible] ate in a measure before the day of election, but the adversaries of Democratic voters, independents, or whatever else you may call them, will employ the interval in exhausting their efforts to prejudice the minds of the people against our candidates, and possibly do the cause of true Democracy material damage.

It is well enough for the wards to organize and hold their meetings *ad libitum*. But the time of nominating should be postponed until the latter part of October or early in November, which leaves a month in which we can push the canvass and the candidates of our choice.
FOURTH WARD DEMOCRAT.

HOLBROOK'S.—In the desert there are no [illegible] flowers, no shady trees, no murmuring streams, no rippling brooklets, no warbling songsters, no Holbrook's fashionable tiles. Reader, [illegible] you want to see one of the largest stocks of [illegible] caps for men and boys in the South, of all [illegible] colors, drop in at John M. Holbrook's, the [illegible] Hatters. It is useless to commence enumerating styles—he has them all. Up stairs he has a large assortment of millinery goods, and has an [illegible] for the female world. Don't lose a rare [illegible] and see his superb stock.

PERSONAL.—John Ryan has returned from [illegible] York.

Major E. B. Walker, Master of Transportation of the State Road, has returned from New York.

"Uncle Joems," O. Harris, has returned from [illegible]

Judge McCutchen will preside at Fulton Superior Court to-morrow.

Hon. L. N. Trammell, of Dalton, was in the city yesterday.

James W. Goldsmith, of Stone Mountain, and [illegible] H. Born, of Lithonia, were in town yesterday. The "panic" has not effected their obesity, good humor or good looks.

J. W. BURKE & Co., the enterprising booksellers and stationers corner Alabama and Whitehall streets, we are informed, shipped out a day load of [illegible] stationery, notions, etc., yesterday afternoon, [illegible] mainly on the Georgia Railroad, running as far [illegible] as Milledgeville. Their order and duty [illegible] show this, as we have seen them both. This is [illegible] like business, and shows that Mr. Hancock is at [illegible] work and means to build up a good trade and [illegible] himself a worthy manager and up to the progressive spirit of Atlanta. We wish Mr. Hancock and [illegible] great success, as they so well deserve by their [illegible] and fair, honorable and upright dealing. [illegible] advertises in our columns to duplicate New York bills.

A Card of Thanks.

The Ladies of the Central Presbyterian [illegible] School beg to return their thanks to the [illegible] Furniture Manufacturing Company for the [illegible] tables at their supper Friday night, to Dr. [illegible] Connally for use of room; to Mr. T. T. Hunt [illegible] loan of crockery, and to Mr. O. Lewis [illegible] kindness in cooking oysters. It is with pleasure [illegible] the ladies make these acknowledgements of such [illegible] interested efforts, and beg to thank the public [illegible] their liberality in behalf of a charitable object.

KEELY.—Ever ready, ever well supplied, [illegible] store will be found. He sells cheaply, [illegible] and he sells No. 1 goods.

...our liberal patronage and confidence ex...
...ter stock of
HOES!
...ELLAS, ETC.